

DON'S DIARY

FRIDAY

Got to Gatwick more than two hours before the People's Express flight. Queues were already forming but I had a ticket so I checked in quickly. People's Express charged for check-in baggage, food and headset for the flight. Wondered if they had pay toilets. Went to the obligatory shops. Why is the bar open at 9am and not the Baskin Robbins ice cream counter?

Got to the motel in New Jersey early enough to call people in their offices, people who had not bothered to respond quickly enough. Americans are such poor letter writers compared to the British.

SATURDAY

Discovered that the motel I'm staying in for the weekend is a truck stop. Lorrys in and out all night. That plus the time change meant that I woke up at two in the morning and could not get back to sleep. Going to be a long day. Started driving around to the places that I will visit this week. The New York radio stations are blaring the latest in murder investigations, robberies and the like. Am I really ready to leave the safety and quiet of Oxford?

Not ready for the prices, either. Stop for a huge American breakfast of omelettes and potatoes for \$5.50. That translates to almost £5.00 these days. Big breakfast, big prices. I appreciate the day seeing and telephoning friends and tell them my plans. Yes, I am looking to switch careers, to leave industry in order to teach college.

SUNDAY

Went to visit my mother in Brooklyn. The crowded Jewish neighborhood really comes alive on Sunday as the shops are all open. Don't know which is harder: finding a parking space or trying to explain to my mother why I want to teach when I have such a good, secure job with Bell Labs.

MONDAY

What a long drive to Trenton State College, close to Princeton. Talked to the head of the mathematics and computing department and a research committee. Like the other colleges that I am seeing, Trenton State stressed "teaching excellence". The teaching load is 12 hours a week; four courses but only three preparations since there can be several sections of a course. Two 16-week terms is the norm; September till Christmas and end of January till end of May. It is a 10-month contract and July and August were yours to do research, work in industry or just sit on the beach. Given the salaries, though, most people did not do the latter for two months.

Their main concern was: did I plan to get a doctorate? Not too enthusiastic about the prospects of going to university part-time for the foreseeable future while also working full-time. They were willing to make it feasible for me by trying to consolidate my teaching load. But they were very clear: no doctorate, no tenure. There is talk to the faculty and senior students as they wanted to see my commitment skills.

TUESDAY

Moved to friends' flat where I would be staying for the rest of the week and woke up too early again. Today is Kean College, another state college in the northern part of the state. Kean is an urban school; full working lot, crowded cafeteria and lots of students about. It was also raining. The staff is not as dynamic but money for all sorts of computing initiatives is just flowing in. They just started a computer institute to bring computing to all departments (not called T here, but it is the same thing). More contacts with industry: lots of a

campus in the country feeling. Got to like the place more as the day went on and left with an informal job offer.

In the late afternoon, met with the dean of the education school at Rutgers to discuss the possibility of doing a doctorate in computing education. She got me all excited about the research I could be doing and suggested that I apply right away. The deadline for financial aid was March 1 and here it was almost the end of February. Did I want to be an instructor while doing my graduate work both at Rutgers? Wait a minute. I'd be teaching full-time for less money in a non-tenure track position. That did not make any sense.

Spent the evening with friends from Bell Labs who did not understand why I was leaving my salary and doubling my work load to teach. I was starting to wonder myself.

WEDNESDAY

Drove to Staten Island to see Wagner College, a small, private Lutheran college in a beautiful setting overlooking the Verrazano bridge. The buildings reminded me a little of Oxford colleges. They were about a hundred years old, the oldest I was going to see. The place was so small (2,000 students and shrinking) that I met the president of the college who wanted to see if I would fit in the Wagner community.

But the computing department was antiquated and poor. The head of the department also doubled as the head of the computer centre. The centre consisted of two PDP 11/24s, one for teaching and one for the administration. My dreams of bringing computing literacy to the liberal arts masses were dashed when confronted with the reality. I did not want to work in a museum.

THURSDAY

Spent the morning filling out my application for Rutgers Graduate School. What a lengthy process: application form, transcripts, request for financial aid, references and a personal statement. Why did I want to study computer education at Rutgers University? Because I wanted to make the world excited about computing, put a computer on every school desk and besides I needed it for career advancement... Tough to type all of that using my friend's strange typewriter.

Drove to Rutgers again and personally discussed it with the senior admissions officer who pointed out that I need GRE (Graduate Record Exam) scores. How am I going to take them in Britain? But they are given in several British cities so that is no excuse. I would have to study for them. Do I really want to do all of this?

FRIDAY

Visited Middlesex County College, a two-year college similar to a college of higher education almost around the corner from my home. The department head is very proud of the computer equipment that he has managed to put together. He tries to impress me with the fact that this is not any ordinary community college; very easy for students to get in but very hard for them to get out with a qualification.

I am impressed with the state of the art equipment. They must have lots of industrial contacts who take on these students after they finish their two years there. This would be a very different type of environment; 15 hours of teaching, no question of me needing yet another qualification. Could put my extra energies in to it. I don't dismiss it totally but promise that I will fill out an application.

Went down to Bell Labs to have lunch with my old boss. He is eager to have me back and questions why I want to switch careers. But I probe him to see if the environment has really changed after the break-up of the Bell System. Remember the red tape, the number of people that it took to make decisions, all the drafts of a memo to document what I told my boss, face-to-face, the endless meetings with no resolutions. Teaching looks pretty good, I told myself, as I got on to the People Express return flight.

Danielle Bernstein

The author teaches computer studies at Oxford Polytechnic.

Letters to the editor

Appointing poly directors

Sir, - Heaven alone knows who is Oliver D. Anderson of Nottingham. But I am amazed that you published a letter as nearly libellous as his, with regard to the Birmingham Polytechnic short-list (*THE*, March 22).

I know well three of the four people who were on it. Whether their names should ever have been published is another question, but one of the ethics of scurrilous journalism, not of those of whom was appointed, are highly reputable and well able to run an institution of higher education.

To take my own deputy, Peter Toynce, who was on the short-list but not appointed, he was the author of the

Toynce report on the feasibility of credit transfer. He has a superb track record, and does a fine job here. I do not remember ever reading the Oliver D. Anderson report.

I cannot speak for all of my colleagues in the polytechnics. I therefore use myself as an example of what is alleged to be the practice of appointing senior staff to polytechnics only from within the system. I lectured for many years in universities, was a university professor at the age of 37, and have been minister of state for education three times. I have however to confess that I have spent only seven years of my life in polytechnics - which gives the lie to the Anderson charge.

We have increasing difficulty with your journal. The same issue prints the statement that on 1983/84 costs of the gap between (North East London Polytechnic) and its nearest neighbour has widened. The same article contains a table showing that in 1982/83 was £343 on student unit cost and in 1983/84 was £238. I know we have a national shortage of good mathematicians, but this seems an outrageous example of our failure.

Could we please return to sanity? Yours etc. GERRY FOWLER, Rector, North East London Polytechnic.

Yugoslav war

Sir, - Many of your readers have expressed an interest in my dispute with the Imperial War Museum over their attempts to hijack the official history of Britain's involvement in the Yugoslav civil war (as shown in their refusal to admit to the discussions of the British National Committee for the History of the Second World War, meeting under their auspices, any British or Yugoslav participant or student of that period who does not believe that the Partisans had a monopoly of patriotism).

As I wrote to you before, this argument reached a head during the last colloquium of the Anglo-Yugoslav subcommittee when I failed to get the British chairman, Sir William Deakin, to convey to the visiting Titoist Yugoslavs the opinion that they disqualified

themselves from participating in any international inquiry about what really happened in Yugoslavia unless they publicly protested against the trial in Belgrade of Mr Milicic, indicted (and subsequently sentenced to two years' jail) for his criticism of Partisan wartime leadership.

Dr Stevan Pavlovitch of Southampton University, who has been my historical adviser for my forthcoming book on Yugoslavia (*Tito's flawed legacy: Yugoslavia and the West 1939 to the 1980s*) has now had the opportunity of examining some of Mr Milicic's work. He tells me that it is based on published documents, memoirs and interviews and - whereas he believes Milicic is right in his assessment of the negative consequence of the tight Stalinist control over the Partisan forces in 1941, he is wrong when he

suggests that Tito would have done better to organise a mass continuation between an unarmed populace and the German armoured divisions. Milicic's attitude, Dr Pavlovitch says, is an anarchist and populist, his prose (in the Yugoslav judge pointed out) ungrammatical, and his work more polemical than scholarly.

None the less, Dr Pavlovitch agrees with me that none of this detracts in any way from the argument that we should not admit Yugoslav official historians to any joint venture of Anglo-Yugoslav war-time cooperation unless they dissociate themselves from the proposition that is for the Party-controlled courts and policemen to decide what is and what is not admissible historical research.

Yours sincerely, NORA BLOFF, 11 Belize Road, London NW6.

War and peace

Sir, - In his interesting and informative review of John Grigg's *Lloyd George: from peace to war 1912-16* (*THE*, February 22) Keith Robbins states that Lloyd George was "something of a physical coward" just because he did not follow Winston Churchill's love of actual physical appearance on the First World War front.

Professor Robbins has forgotten that Lloyd George was nearly killed by a bullet in the course of speaking in the Midlands against the Boer War at an earlier period, although the police had advised him against appearance. The details are verifiable in both Peter Rowland and Elaine Morgan's accounts while my own unpublished MA thesis at the University of Illinois writes for the left the British general elections of 1906 and 1908 quotes Lloyd George in the 1906 general election as pointing out that he was unafraid of heckling. "Birmingham rougher" indeed he was customarily "used to it".

It might well be argued that Churchill resembled Teddy Roosevelt in overdone militancy while Lloyd



Lloyd George: unafraid

George recognized where the true courage lay in breaking down our national cowardly deference by challenging the awful First World War upper class British and French generals with their soundering of human life.

LAWRENCE IRVINE ILES, Assistant history teacher, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Bir Zeit closed

Sir, - Once again you inform us that the Israelis have closed the Bir Zeit University (*THE*, March 22). The treatment of this university, as of other universities in occupied territory, is surely among the most disgraceful in the world.

The especially depressing feature is that such oppression is carried out by government which proclaims that above all it is the flagship of opposition to oppression. Equally depressing is the fact that time after time, when the academic press barely mentions the subject and academic reaction is apparently non-existent.

May I please express my concern over the treatment of a university, and as the Israeli government that is conscious of its assault on academic freedom and I have marked it well.

Yours faithfully, J. B. THOMAS, Professor of adult education, Department of adult education, University of Nottingham, 14-22 Shakespeare St., Nottingham.

Unemployment

Sir, - Many factors have contributed to the current degree of unemployment in this country, some domestic (such as fluctuating birth and retirement rates) and some international. So far politicians' responses seem to have followed a path with little identifiable "logical" steps: Growth of unemployment amongst all age groups and acknowledgement of its existence; identification and publication of "jobs vacants", drawing of attention to mismatch between jobs vacant and skills of unemployed - conclusion that education is failing to prepare applicants with required skills; establishment of scheme of "training for jobs"; when the problems of running additional courses on a limited down budget are identified ask whether educators are efficient; introduction of efficiency/assessment scheme for teaching profession.

How comforting it would be to share Professor Honey's approach to assessment of educators (*THE*, March 22). Few people are unable to recognize some benefits from student feedback sessions and other sources of constructive criticism, but it is all which will follow from the introduction of assessment of educators in higher education?

If that "logical" path is followed, is it too cynical to suggest that steps seven and eight will follow shortly: through assessment, identify (perhaps) shortcomings of educators; show that shortcomings in education are responsible for the problems of unemployment?

The tactical skills of plausible politicians will have no difficulty in showing that compulsory education to age 18 and to increase the number of training places (to improve quality?) are necessitated by the inefficiencies and inadequacies of the liberal education. By complete chance the political expedient of "lowering unemployment" will also be achieved.

Yours faithfully, CAROLYN OWEN, 2 Pound Cottages, Baskin, North Waltham, Norfolk.

Professional Association of Teachers

99 Friar Gate, Derby DE1 1EX
Tel: DERBY (0332) 372331

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Dog's best friend: A student at the Canine Comforts training school in Middlesex tending to a poodle as part of her preparation for the new City and Guilds Groomers Certificate.

Monkey research 'cover-up'

continued from front page

members of the investigation committee. It was later revealed that Dr Abel had worked on the primate research, and that the university administration had known of this "conflict of interests", Professor Watson says.

The committee was not allowed to view the video tape, despite numerous requests, and Professor Watson and a fellow law professor were prevented from bringing in an independent scientific advisor, and from seeing documentation on the research.

Mr John Robins, organizing secretary of the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society, said he hoped Professor Watson's letter would shock Glasgow into action. "They've ignored me for two years now," he said, "Perhaps they won't ignore a son of their own university."

William Norris writes from Washington. The vice provost for research at Pennsylvania, Dr Barry Cooperman, denies strenuously that there has been any concealment of the

truth. Although the research project was regarded as highly important, the university had been equally concerned to ensure that it was carried out in accordance with accepted standards of animal treatment.

A review of the project had been carried out by the animal care committee of the university medical school prior to a break-in by PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) activists. Subsequently Glasgow University itself had conducted an inquiry, during which researchers were shown not only edited tape proved by PETA, but also an unedited tape

which the thieves had left behind because it was still in the camera. The conclusion of both investigations was that the work was properly conducted.

Most recently the laboratory had been inspected in February by the National Institutes of Health. Again it passed muster, and the NIH is expected to provide on-going federal funding for the project, which is aimed at finding new ways of treating severe head injuries.

Technical centre funding continues

A recommendation to continue funding of London's Technical Change Centre has been approved by both its sponsoring research councils, but the Science and Engineering Research Council's core funding for the next five years has been cut by half.

The cut, below the £200,000 per annum level recommended by a review group set up by the SERC and the

Economic and Social Research Council, stems from the SERC's current financial problems.

Lord Swann, chairman of the centre's board, said this would mean there was not as much core funding as had been hoped, but the centre would speed up plans to boost income from external research contracts. The research council's recommendations now go to ministers for approval.

OU students warn of action over study costs



Leaders of the Open University Students' Association have warned that their members may withhold part of their course fee payments if there is another sharp rise in study costs next year.

At last weekend's OUSA conference at York University, delegates voted overwhelmingly in favour of a motion calling for "direct action" if 1986 fee increases were above the rate of inflation.

Mr Chris Roworth, the OUSA vice president, told the conference: "The position is now so bad that many students are having to give up their studies because they cannot afford to go on. One survey has shown that 40 per cent of us have difficulty paying our fees."

An OU student may pay as much as £2,256 (at 1985 prices) in order to acquire an honours degree. A full credit course (six credits are required for an ordinary degree) costs £141, the

Medics report takes safe line

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Civil servants would rather take the risk of training too many doctors over the next 20 years than of having too few.

This is the message of the report from the Department of Health's advisory committee for medical manpower planning published last week, which advises ministers not to cut the intake to British medical schools.

The committee could not agree on the British Medical Association's call for a reduction in student intake from the current level of 4,200 a year to 3,987, the level in 1979, and there was a clear division between medical academics and departmental representatives on the group.

The BMA argues that the projections for numbers of qualified doctors taken with likely public expenditure limits imply too many doctors chasing too few jobs towards the end of the century. The committee agrees that if the number of doctors employed grows by less than 1 per cent a year there could be a problem of oversupply.

But the department believes the cut in medical school intake proposed by the BMA is fine tuning which cannot be justified in the face of uncertainties about many factors affecting the balance between supply and demand. The committee did agree that if there is a cut, it should be shared between schools rather than made by closing an entire school.

The group also argues that changes in medical school intake would be less

effective in reducing numbers of doctors in the short term than restrictions on intake of doctors qualified overseas into the UK.

This reasoning lies behind the Secretary of State for Social Services announcement in the House of Commons last week that overseas doctors wishing to enter Britain will in future have to satisfy normal work permit arrangements, which require prospective employers to demonstrate there is no UK or Common Market applicant available.

Doctors wishing to set up in general practice will need to put up £150,000 before entry into Britain. The changes will not affect foreign medical practitioners coming to British medical schools or hospitals for postgraduate training for up to four years.

£200,000 announced for PICKUP

by Peter Aspdin

The Government is making available £200,000 to help some universities expand their programme of continuing education, the minister for higher education, Mr Peter Brooke, has announced.

Universities will be invited to bid for sums of about £20,000 each to set up projects aimed at meeting the updating and training needs of working adults, he told members of the Standing Conference of University Information Officers in London.

He said the scheme - part of the Department of Education and Science's PICKUP (Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating) programme - would initially apply from September to next April, although further rounds of funding might be available later.

Mr Brooke said the Government recognized that the universities faced special difficulties in expanding their PICKUP market. "One of these is caused by departmental or faculty boundaries which can limit the scope and flexibility of updating programmes which are designed for, and which have to be sold to, the far less compartmentalized world of industry and commerce," he said.

"Universities will need to build up and direct their marketing and market research efforts if they are successfully to compete with other bodies and agencies in offering updating provision at full cost."

He said there were three areas in which action should be taken: setting up a single, well-publicized point of access for potential clients; appointing PICKUP coordinators who could act as a bridge between departments and marshal resources and creating mechanisms to help collaboration between the university and local polytechnics and colleges.

Mr Brooke also said in his speech that universities "too often reacted in a negative or defensive way" when faced with complaints from students, staff or the public.

"Universities are privileged institutions with a very significant degree of self-government. It is important that they should take complaints seriously and be seen to do so."

Tories take tough line over FCS vandalism

by David Jobbins

Conservative party leaders are taking a tough line with students involved in acts of vandalism and intimidation of delegates during the Federation of Conservative Students conference this week.

Conservative Central Office official Mr James Goldman told Scottish delegates that unless the individuals responsible for the vandalism at Loughborough University, where the conference was taking place, owned the entire delegation would be sent home.

University cleaners refused to clear up the mess left after a late night party for Scottish delegates at which more than 700 cans of beer were allegedly available. The block where delegates were staying was said to be littered with cigarette ends and empty beer cans, while showers were smeared with excrement.

Many Scots support the so-called libertarian right which had a 2-1 majority over moderates who believe that Conservative students should work within their unions.

Delegates from the Oxford University Conservative Association

claimed their rooms had been attacked by right wingers seeking out supporters of the Conservative Student Unions and Young Conservatives, while shouting "Kill the wets".

Mr Marc Henri Glendening, outgoing chairman of FCS, dissociated the organization's national committee from the actions of a minority of delegates. Doors were allegedly kicked and one lock broken.

Despite pleas for tolerance, CSU delegates were frequently barracked and the conference confirmed the organization's earlier decision to abolish the post of life patron, currently held by former prime minister Mr Edward Heath.

The vote for his removal was overwhelming as one delegate, Mr Douglas Smith, a student at Napier College, Edinburgh, called for the removal of "this scurrilous little man".

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, chairman of the Conservative Party announced that pending a report on the events at the conference to the general purposes committee of the Conservative National Union on June 12, he was suspending all Conservative Party payments to the FCS.

Protest at FEU cuts plan

Strong protests were made this week by the lecturers' union to the Secretary of State for Education about proposals for a £1 million cut in the Further Education Unit's budget.

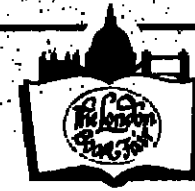
Under Department of Education and Science plans agreed between Mr Roy Walker, under secretary in the Further and Higher Education Branch 2, and Mr Joss Owen, chairman of the FEU, but not discussed with its chief executive, Mr Jack Mansell, the unit's budget will be reduced by 1988 from an expected level of £2.7 million to £1.7.

The unit's expenditure for 1985/86 is to be maintained at its current level of £2 million instead of rising as expected to £2.4 million and thereafter is set to decrease by £100,000 in each of the years following.

In a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Ms Janey Rees, education secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education says that the reduction is unjustifiable in the face of dramatic new curricular demands already being met or in the pipeline as a result of DES and Manpower Services Commission initiatives.

The remarks are in response to a letter written by Mr Walker to Mr Owen. This not only outlined the cuts but proposed a rundown of the unit on the grounds that other bodies were developing strength in the same field.

Mr Mansell says he and his staff were stunned by the proposals. The cuts would mean that no new work would be undertaken this year.



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Source of this ad



Beryl Bainbridge, the author, who presented awards last week at the North East London Polytechnic. She told the students they were part of a new ruling class which would have a decisive say in the future of the country.

High-speed promotion

The Science and Engineering Research Council has earmarked £3 million over the next five years to improve design of high-speed machinery. The money will be administered through a specially promoted programme of the council's engineering board, designed to encourage collaboration between academic groups and manufacturing firms. The programme is closely geared to strategic economic aims, on the assumption that increasing operating speeds of factory machines will increase productivity and competitiveness. The key sectors are textiles, packaging and sheet metal forming. This is the first specially promoted programme launched by the SERC since publication of a report from the Technical Change Centre recommending closer liaison with industry before such a programme was set up. The objectives of the new machinery programme were framed after a meeting of 80 industrialists and academics chaired by Dr Jack Parry, director of manufacturing technology for Joseph Lucas. The engineering board spends £40 million a year on research grants, and around 40 per cent of this goes on specially promoted programmes. The TCC study found that the gradual increase in the proportion of funds channelled through these programmes since they began in the early 1970s had halved the chance of winning a grant for work which fell outside the specially promoted areas.

Nigel Lawson's Budget did nothing to enhance his own or his Government's reputation. During the debate I said I found it a profoundly depressing Budget. In the aftermath I find it even more so. Maybe Mrs Thatcher and her ministers are simply like First World War generals, with the mounting toll of the unemployed their equivalent of the horrors who gave their lives like cock in the path of the battering tank: this military quagmire from 1914 to 1918. For the Government seems to be stuck. As the Chancellor demonstrated, they are boxed in. And the only competitors that they try to apply in the optimistic propaganda of weekend speeches types up no one but their own blinkered loyal supporters. Even they are becoming less sure as the lack of evidence for the mirage of "restrained recovery" is so palpably clear for all to see. But I fear that the real truth is that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are a great deal more cynical than First World War generals. The generals were just plain wrong. I believe this strongly. The Chancellor's Budget is part of a deliberate strategy designed to put the Conservative Party in the best possible position for a general election between April and June 1987. The Chancellor held back much more than he needed to, even by his own nostrums. The markets have settled back at £7 billion public sector borrowing rate. But he could have gone further. He could have cut £4 billion from the Budget. Instead he has, in effect, increased his figure of reserves for contingencies by an extra £2 billion. All of which leads me to the conclusion that he deliberately held back to provide himself with a firm foundation of appearing to the markets to be a tough Chancellor and with enough slack for fiscal expansion in the 1986 and 1987 budgets. One other comment from the debate struck a chord with me. It was described as a country that had the expectations of a Rolls Royce, health, welfare and education service on a pedal cycle powered economy. Long may people's expectations be so, but this Budget will do very little to add an engine to the pedal cycle. Nothing illustrates my point better than the changes in education and training announced in the Budget. We were told that there will be some would say at along last - a new £43 million programme to increase engineering and technology places in higher education. The headline sounded fine, until we read in the small print that it will actually amount to £11 million per annum over the next three years and that the money will come from existing expenditure programmes. Similarly the welcome extension of the Youth Training Scheme to two years looks as though it is going to end up being funded by employers after the initial Government funding. I am not opposed to employers making a contribution to

Jewish ban talks continue

by David Jobbins

Jewish and Palestinian student leaders will continue talks to avert Sunderland Polytechnic's effective expulsion from the National Union of Students. Representatives of the Union of Jewish Students and the General Union of Palestinian Students had more than eight hours of talks last week on the eve of the National Union of Students' vote to disenfranchise Sunderland from December if a ban on the formation of a Jewish society is not lifted. The ban, which has angered the Jewish community and provoked a strong reaction from the NUS leadership, was imposed because of objections to the inclusion of references to Zionism in the aims of the proposed society. The aim of a "suspended sentence" on Sunderland is to give the incoming union a chance to comply with the NUS's view that Zionism cannot be equated with racism. There is some doubt whether Sunderland's position will necessarily change. One Jewish student at the polytechnic said: "We will go for ratification but I doubt we shall get it." Left Alliance leaders at the NUS conference in Blackpool unsuccessfully tried to get the disenfranchisement invoked from July, arguing that students going to Sunderland in October would still be deprived of a Jewish society. Although disenfranchisement will not hit Sunderland financially, it will cut off students from the NUS's legal and other services. Mr Phil Woolas, NUS president, said: "We shall encourage Sunderland Polytechnic student union to sort out their own affairs internally through representative student bodies. Only if this fails shall we try to persuade them to accept the Jewish society by other means." NUS leaders have been haunted by the possibility of a re-run of 1977 when a number of university and college unions adopted policies equating Zionism with racism. Conscious that ministers are watching the situation carefully, they are hopeful that the NUS's decisive move will prevent Sunderland's action from being repeated elsewhere.

Stirling students bring case against defence

by Olga Wojtas

Scottish Correspondent

Stirling University's students association is attempting to take legal action against the Government's defence policy. The association has presented evidence to the Procurator Fiscal which it claims shows present policy contravenes international and British military laws. Mr Richard Leonard, the association's president, said he thought there would be a tendency to see the matter as a student prank, but that it was intended seriously. It would be the first case of its kind in Scotland, he added: a similar case had been brought before Bedford magistrates' court which had now referred it to the High Court. "The findings of the Nuremberg Trials and the Geneva Convention state that civilians are immune from direct attack," said Mr Leonard. "The British nuclear deterrent is based on population extermination and is therefore a contravention of this fundamental international law. "We feel that a thorough investigation should be made into the legality of British defence policy. It could be the crime of the century." The Stirling students have the support and advice of the Scottish Lawyers For Nuclear Disarmament group. Stirling's Procurator Fiscal is expected to decide within a fortnight whether the case should be brought to court.

Joint vocational review

A wide-ranging review of vocational qualifications is to be undertaken jointly by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Education and Science. It will be carried out by a working group comprising representatives of education, local authorities, employers, trade unions and validating bodies. The group's task will be to recommend a structure of vocational qualifications in England and Wales which is more responsive and flexible, more accessible and understandable and provides wider opportunities more relevant to current needs. Although there is no mention of funding, it is expected the group will also examine this area. An MSC spokesman said that the commission's new interest in the field of vocational qualifications is particularly in line with the launch of a two-year Youth Training Scheme in which the second year is to be more job-related and involve qualifications. Last Friday, Mr Bryan Nicholson, the MSC chairman, announced that the commission had unanimously welcomed the Government's invitation to expand and develop the YTS into a two-year scheme. The commission had been given until June to make its recommendations but stressed that the achievement of a high quality scheme would not be sacrificed to meet this date, if it proved impossible. "Commissioners were unanimous in their total commitment to a voluntary and high quality scheme, as well as in acknowledging that the issues of funding and content are central to the establishment of a successful two-year scheme," Mr Nicholson said. He added that the commission was immediately starting wide ranging consultations with employers, trade unions, local authorities, the education sector and other interested groups on the funding, content and administration of an expanded scheme.

Colleges to help Turkey

by Patricia Santinelli

Humbly Grove College of Higher Education is linking up with three other colleges in a consultancy consortium to provide technical assistance to Turkey's Higher Education Council. The consortium is being organized by the British Council under a project funded by the World Bank at a cost of over £5 million. It will involve Humbly Grove, Bradford and Ilkley Community College, Bolton Institute of Higher Education and Central Manchester College. The colleges provide technical assistance together with the British Council and an American organization under the World Bank's Industrial Training Project in Turkey. The project comprises the upgrading of eight vocational higher schools as a prelude to the eventual upgrading of the remaining 45 schools. The technical assistance will include technician instructor training, curriculum development, materials production, the setting up of technician-education management systems and project studies for further technical assistance required beyond the current phase. Negotiations are taking place between the British Council and the three other members of the consortium to consider the initial proposals from Turkey's Higher Education Council and the World Bank with a view to drawing up plans for the implementation of the technician training scheme. The Centre for International Studies has already been chosen to provide technical assistance in building and civil engineering as well as petrochemicals. This follows a visit by senior Turkish government officials to the college last year with a view to seeing the institution's facilities. The college is expecting a further visit from British Council education specialists.



Loughborough's new v-c

Professor John Phillips (above), director of research in the Wolfson Institute at Hull University, is to succeed Clifford Butler as vice-chancellor of Loughborough University of Technology next January. Professor Phillips, aged 51, a distinguished zoologist, has held various appointments at Yale, Sheffield, King's College London, and the Royal Society in 1981. He has also served as chairman of the Hull Health Authority, secretary of the Zoological Society of London, and chairman of the Society for Endocrinology in the United Kingdom.

Thatcher chair

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has been honoured by the creation of a special chair at the Weizmann Institute in Israel. The institute has set up the Margaret Thatcher professorial chair in chemistry, the subject she studied at Oxford. She also recently received the Weizmann award in the sciences and humanities from Professor Michael Sela, president of the institute. The first holder of the new chair is Professor Meir Lahav, an Israeli chemist already working at the institute.

Special grants

For the third year running, grants for mature students studying to teach craft design and technology in secondary schools will be available from the Department of Education and Science. Up to 180 awards each worth at least £81, 50 will be in some cases more than £130 a year are to be offered to people aged 26 to 50 with suitable qualifications who have gained places on appropriate courses.

Austrian award

Mr Peter Vergo, chairman of the University's art history department and a specialist in Austrian art and culture, has been awarded the Golden Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic. Mr Vergo was the organizer of the "Vienna 1900" exhibition at the centre of the 1983 Edinburgh Festival.

Leers and sneers of the academic rat race

by Karen Gold

Higher education is organized to defend the privileges of men and inflict institutionalized violence on women, according to a paper titled "Sex and violence in academic life" given at this week's British Sociological Association annual conference in Hull. Dr Caroline Rasmussen says in her paper that it is based on "the insults, leers, sneers, jokes, patronage, bullying, vocal violence and sexual harassment that are the experiences of myself and others". Violence in academic life consists of "not so much an experience of fistfuls and flying chairs, as one of dominating other human beings with the use of sarcasm, raised voices, jokes, veiled insults or the patronizing put-down", she says. Success in academic life involves succeeding in a rat race to prove that you are more intelligent than other people, she argues. There are no outward forms of evaluation apart from early examinations, so competitors in the rat race are insecure about their own success. "This lack of inner certainty is compounded by the lack of real power in academic life", she says. "Sociologists for example have no real political or economic power, they can only attempt to influence those who have..." In order to demonstrate their political prowess and intellectual abilities sociologists have primarily to demonstrate the need to put others down, and for men to bolster their positions by drawing on techniques of dominating deference from those they see as subordinate. Not all female academics are sweet and scholarly, and not all male academics are competitive and violent, she says. But when women academics fail to keep to the roles either of intellectual subordinate or Superwoman who runs a home and family as well as an academic job, they are teased as freaks. "My argument is not that all academic men are indiscriminately violent, but that academic institutions systematically construct non-deferential women as a real threat to men, which legitimizes the backlash," she says. "In my first academic jobs I was truly amazed by the effort and emotion that certain male colleagues would put into trying to impress my inferiority upon me. As I had no self-confidence at the time this was not a difficult task, so why was it so important to them?" Campaigns against, for example, sexual harassment, while necessary, transform male violence against women into female assault upon the "rights" of men. "It is conceivable that we could gradually redefine the academic career and the examination system as a more cooperative and creative quest for knowledge... so that we can all settle for being more like humans and less like rats," she says. "The problem is of course that it is men who choose to change, since it is men who have their powers to lose."

WAB gets early vote of confidence

by John O'Leary

The Government has given a vote of confidence to the Wales Advisory Body in advance of a review of its future, which is to take place this month. A consultation document issued by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, says: "The Government believes that the way forward now lies in building upon what the WAB has achieved since 1982." The review is intended only to establish whether any changes are needed in the body's structure, methods or terms of reference. Unlike the National Advisory Body, the WAB was not established on an interim basis but a review had been planned from the outset. Mr Edwards waited until the completion of the first full plan for public sector higher education in the principality before acting. The plan itself was the subject of controversy, particularly for its effects on the Polytechnic of Wales, but Mr Edwards' document effectively precludes a major reorganization. It draws special attention to the position of the one voluntary college and to teacher training, but makes no mention of the polytechnic. The Government feels that the case for an advisory body is now widely accepted in Wales and the WAB is said to have made significant strides towards a coordinated approach to planning. "The Secretary of State therefore proposes that the WAB should continue to operate on broadly the same lines as at present but he does not consider it necessary for the WAB to be given corporate status in order to mirror the position of the NAB in England," the document says. Possible areas for change are identified as:

- Voluntary sector higher education. Mr Edwards sees no need to follow the English model by giving the WAB responsibility for Trinity College, Camarthen, since the college is primarily a teacher training institution, with intakes laid down by the Secretary of State. Present arrangements are considered satisfactory.
- Teacher training. The WAB should continue to advise on intakes, as it has since its inception.
- Structure. No views are expressed on the adequacy of the existing three-tier arrangements, which mirrors the NAB set-up.
- Composition. The paper recognizes the case for industrial representation on the WAB committee, which consists entirely of local authority representatives but expresses reluctance to sacrifice political accountability. The balance of both the board and the committee is considered satisfactory and the Government is anxious not to make the board too large.

"Because of the need to remove any uncertainty over the WAB's future, an unusually short period has been allotted for consultation. Comments are invited to Mr R. H. Jones, at the Welsh Office, by the end of April."

Confusion claim by FEU

Further education and schools examining bodies have been accused by the Further Education Unit of undermining the new Certificate of Pre-vocational Education and generating a degree of confusion and dangerous near-deception. The Further Education Unit's board of management statement comes in the wake of a number of announcements by various examining bodies that they intend to retain existing 17-plus pre-vocational examinations regardless of the CPVE. "The nature of the challenges being made appear to be more related to market territories than to the creation of a more understandable and relevant structure of 17-plus education," the FEU says. The unit points out, however, that a basic design was put forward by the joint CPVE board in its 1984 consultative document, the different examining bodies had made clear their interests and various assurances had been sought and received. Now the board says this general consensus seems to have been dissipated in a free for all. It is particularly concerned with the Business and Technician Education Council, as one of the joint administrators of the CPVE for introducing a new vocational qualification which is in direct contrast to the joint board's commitment to rationalize the present array of 16-18 courses. It adds that alongside this confusion of claims there has been some questioning of the desirability of broad-based vocational preparation, even from the Manpower Services Commission which is keen to see CPVE available to YTS trainees. "What is lacking is a consensus regarding the extent to which the 16-17 curriculum should be subject to market forces. If the messages from employers and the MSC with respect to the value of broad-based training and education are vague and confused, then the messages from the further education examining bodies with respect to progression are equally so," the FEU says.

Northern Ireland universities 'need special treatment'

The vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast has called for preferential funding for Northern Ireland to offset the disadvantages inherent in the island. Dr Peter Froggatt charged the University Grants Committee with being prejudiced and financing all institutions as if they were in Buckinghamshire without regard to the special circumstances obtaining in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. "British universities are told they must make up deficiencies in income by increased earnings from industry. But this scope just doesn't exist in Northern Ireland because industry at its best is small, employing 50 or less, or it is a corporate structure where the Government has 100 per cent shares," he said. He also pointed out that political instability has interfered with student numbers at Queen's. While 70 per cent of qualified school-leavers who go to the university within the province is the highest of any region in the UK, those who leave are not replaced by students from other parts, as happens on mainland Britain. Only 4 per cent of Queen's students now come from the mainland, compared with 12 per cent in 1968. "It's not correct policy for Northern Ireland universities to be funded on the same basis as English ones because the situation here is totally different and the UGC is starting to see that. Unless this unfavourable environment is fully recognized by the Government, standards are bound to fall..." and the standard of professional life with it. He also warned that the emergence of the new merged university may bode for the future of Queen's. For faced with the allocation of resources between two universities rather than one, the department of education must defer to the University Grants Committee and allow regional factors to dictate who got what. Since the University of Ulster is structured to depend heavily on non-degree work for enrolment, the regional aspect this has brought to higher education is of crucial importance, Dr Froggatt concedes. But the big danger is that, in time, the regional dimension newly assigned to Queen's may dominate and diminish its status as a national and international university.



Force for good must be released

When the Lindop committee met with representatives of the Association of Lecturers in Central Institutions its members gave the impression that they had already reached some important conclusions. Most notably they seemed puzzled that anyone should actually defend the Council for National Academic Awards. Perhaps they dissembled. Naturally our defence was heavily qualified. For 10 of the 22 public sector colleges in Scotland that teach to degree level have chosen not to rely on the CNAA. Nevertheless there are things to be said in defence of a national system of peer-group review. The frantic scramble for institutional autonomy in the public sector is a natural, though not always admirable, response to the elitism of British academic culture. But it is clearly in danger of rejecting much that is valuable to the ordinary member of staff. Although she can feel the attractions of autonomy as strongly as her principal she will also want to ask: how will this power be used? For most of our members the CNAA is not a remote authority issuing rules and principles, conveying solemn degrees under royal warrant. Like all colleagues they can annoy, and make mistakes. They also, of course, have some important powers to back up any criticisms. But in general the effect of their activity across the country is constructive. Some of the most obvious objectives which countless CNAA visiting parties pursue keenly are sound course design; staff commitment; student involvement; consultative management; adequate resources. Many members of staff have been bruised in these encounters, but so have many college managers. Could we be sure that the same objectives would dominate if autonomy were granted? Would colleges divert resources into the up-front activities which excite the enthusiasm of passing industrialists and financial sponsors, while the environment of students and staff deteriorates? Why not, when the temptations are so great and the political climate so conducive?

Chemistry change urged

by Jon Turney

Science Correspondent

Undergraduate chemistry courses are too narrow and overemphasize theory to suit the examiners, Dr Graham Hill, principal of the University of Strathclyde told the Royal Society of Chemistry's annual congress last week. Dr Hill said this had developed from the tyranny of examinations throughout the education system. He told the congress, at the University of Strathclyde, that early specialization in schools was an inevitable consequence of the grading procedures which followed from competitive entry into higher education. School students who went on to university found the subject subdivided further into inorganic, organic and physical specialties "for the convenience of the professors who man the appropriate subdepartments". But the main problem was the academic drift towards abstract theory. "This was a special problem for the UK," Dr Hill suggested, and British academic training was not helping graduate chemists cope with industrial problems. The answer, in his view, was to revise entry requirements for undergraduate courses to give only a minimum requirement, say two C grades at A level, with university selection based on other factors. Once in higher education, chemists should follow more general courses.

Selection goes further afield

The membership of the transitory standing committee, on continuing education reveals a wider representation of all sectors than the previous ad hoc committees and includes a Scottish element for the first time. The committee, which met for the first time last week under the chairmanship of Lord Perry, former vice-chancellor of the Open University, has two other members from the OU, which was not represented previously. The committee members are: Lord Perry (chair); Mr Leslie Wagner (secretary) NAB assistant secretary; Ms A Barlow, UGC; Mr F Griffiths, Teesside Polytechnic; Dr Edwin Kerr, CNAA; Mr John McKenzie, Liverpool Polytechnic; Professor J Parry, Joseph Lucas; Mr William Stubbs, ILEA; Mr D R Clarke, Investors in Industry Group; Dr Patricia Fleetwood-Walker, Aston University; Professor G D Higginson, Durham University; Mr R S Johnson, Leeds City Council; Mr Dick Smetthurst, Oxford University; Mr G Bestock, British Gas; Mr W G Chaplin, Pilkington Brothers; Dr K Miller, Engineering Council; Dr Christina Townsend, NHS Training Authority; Professor J Sparkes, Open University; Professor Ralph Smith, Open University; Mr C Roberts, Polytechnic of Wales; Mr C Roberts, Etheridge; DES; Mr M LeQuillou, HMI; Ms J Bacon, MSC; and Mr Rankin, SED.

Jack Dale

The author is secretary of the Association of Lecturers in Scottish Central Institutions.

will show if the NERC will too.

A fresh approach pays dividends

Question: If you are a private university with fees of more than \$10,000 a year, competing for students in a diminishing market-place, what happens if you compel them to buy their own personal computers as a condition of admission?

Answer: Applications go up by 49 per cent.

That is what happened last year at Drew University, a liberal arts college in Madison, New Jersey, when administrators and academics took a deep breath and decided to become the first in the United States to provide all their "freshmen" with computers - and charge them \$1,680 each for the privilege. Eight more universities across the country have now followed their lead, with much the same results.

Fear that the university might be pricing itself out of the market was not the only worry at Drew. Some lecturers felt that the introduction of the Epson CX-10 computers to the decidedly non-technical college would change its character. Others feared that the traditional emphasis on teaching rather than research would be radically changed.

Their concerns proved groundless. The computer has changed life at Drew, but in subtle ways. Essentially the students are doing what they have always done - but doing it better.

In their first week of classes last autumn, 351 new students were required to use their Epsoms to write a paper for their first seminar and to take a laboratory test for chemistry. The chemistry test was on lab safety. Students were given a diagram of the chemistry lab and a disc with questions on it. They typed their answers on the computer, stored them on the disc, and gave it in. Students who failed the test or did not do the assignment were not allowed to use the laboratory.

In the seminar, students used the computers to write, edit and print four papers and a final essay. Jacqueline R. Burke, professor of rhetoric in charge of the seminar, was enthusiastic about the results. She believes that the use of computers will make students more literate. "Our understanding of the way people write has changed," she says. "The phase of writing that is actually most important is revision. Yet how much time does the poor student ever give to revision? The computer makes revision a playground instead of a punishment."

Academics, too, have felt the benefit. All members are given one computer free of charge and can buy a second at the student discount rate. (The full price is \$4,185) if they want.

Robert L. Chapman, a professor of English, says he has found himself becoming a more thorough, expressive, and helpful critic since he began asking students to submit their work on floppy discs and correcting them on his own computer.

"It flows out of me just amazingly," Professor Chapman says. "I always felt the process of taking the paper and writing on it was quite remote. Paper never gave me the space and fluidity



which I have on the computer."

He, too, believes that using the computer has improved students' writing skills. For the first time this year, none of his seminar students have had to take remedial writing courses.

The ease with which the Epsoms have been absorbed into life at Drew has astonished initial sceptics and this experience seems to have been repeated at other universities.

Most of the institutions which now require students to buy their own computers are primarily engineering and technical schools. American universities usually considered leaders in computing, like Stanford in California, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University, have not done so.

At Stanford, though, hundreds of computers are available on the campus for student use, and hefty discounts are offered on machines from IBM, Apple Macintosh and Hewlett-Packard. It has been decided that the university is not sufficiently homogenous to impose a single system.

MIT takes the lofty view that no microcomputer on the market today meets the needs of students. But it is doing something about it, with the inconsiderable help of a \$30 million grant from IBM, and the Digital Equipment Corporation. This money is being used to finance Project Athena - the code-name for the development of a powerful personal computer suited to the particular needs of teaching and learning.

As for Carnegie-Mellon, it too is waiting for a machine which will provide the proper mix of function, quality, performance and price. In association with IBM, it has embarked on a \$10 million programme to develop its own computer.

Some universities, while not compelling students to buy personal computers, have used some fairly strong persuasion. Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, specified the Apple Macintosh and offered a large discount - plus a free hookup to the campus network.

For the nine universities which have decided to opt for compulsory purchase, the exercise has not been cheap. Repair services have to be provided, computer laboratories, computers for professors and money for faculty members to develop software, in addition to the cost of the machines themselves.

In the case of Dallas Baptist University, Drexel University in Philadelphia and Virginia Tech, the cost has been over \$1 million each. They are not complaining. The expense is justified, they say, by the effect of the computers on the quality of education.

William Norris

Hong Kong strikes a high note

For a visitor from a country without schools for the combined performing arts at any level, it is both exhilarating and correspondingly dispiriting to contemplate a \$30 million performing arts development overseas, initiated by an Englishman. But this is precisely what has happened. The Englishman was David Stone and Hong Kong the site.

After creating the Music Office for Hong Kong in 1977 (a spare time musical practice and appreciation boost for some 5,500 school children), Mr Stone was invited by an official of the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club to consider the next move. Not a man to be lost for an idea, he suggested the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts.

He received an immediate, intermediate nod. Some time later, he tentatively presented the preliminary costing. It took just 10 minutes to get the nod.

Scheduled to open in September, it will open on time and probably below cost. This is the way things are done by the Jockey Club. Then Hong Kong will have a sparkling four-year diploma institution, capable of handling a projected 600 students, with entry at 16 or 17.

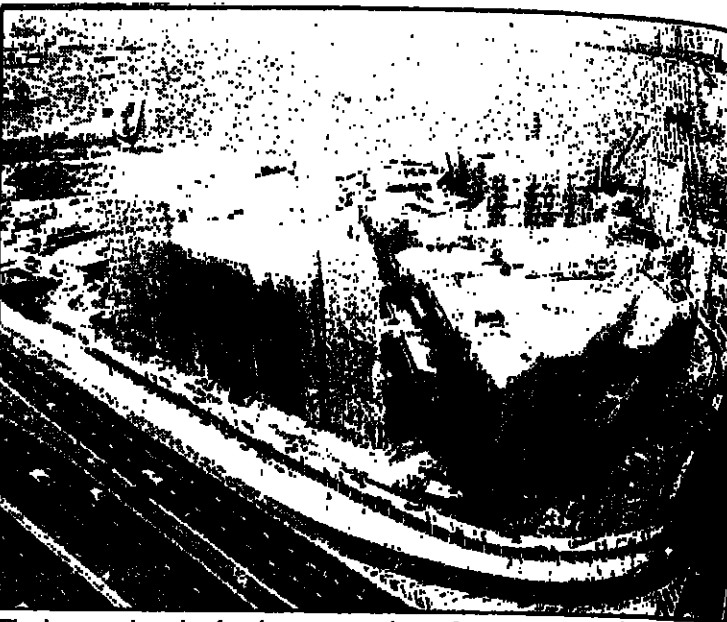
The \$30 million will buy a building consisting of three main structures, for teaching, performing and administration respectively. On the teaching/performing side, not including 10 music teaching and 58 practice rooms and numerous lecture rooms, there will be dance studios, a 1,200-seat main theatre, a 400-seat theatre, an orchestral/rehearsal/recording hall, a rectal hall, an experimental theatre, a drama studio and substantial theatre storage and workshop areas. Additionally, there will be a television studio, video and media facilities and an outdoor performance area.

This is not even the main cost. The site has been given by the Hong Kong government, which has also agreed to set aside HK\$70 million (about \$7 million) to cover equipment costs and an additional estimated HK\$33 million (about \$3 million a year at 1982 prices) to meet recurrent expenditure. This is a level of commitment to the performing arts which would never have been seen on British shores, although much of the educational

expertise is English. Dr Basil Deane, the director of the academy is British, as are the deans of music and technical arts; the dean of dance comes from America, while the dean of drama comes from Hong Kong. These four schools cover the academy's four disciplines. The next tier down, the heads of department, are predominantly from overseas as well.

Although local expertise is becoming substantial, particularly with the astonishing formation of no less than eight professional companies and attendant schools over the last seven years, Basil Deane recognizes the implications. "At the very top, where you are looking for people with considerable experience as performers and teachers, there aren't many based in Hong Kong, that's true. So part of their job is to make themselves redundant at the end of their five-year contract, so that mainly local staff at the lower levels can come forward," he said.

Since the academy will cover both oriental and western forms of the four disciplines, there are already concentrations of local staff. Although the first intake of 40 dancers and 35 musicians took place last September and they are being



The impressive site for the new academy for performing arts

taught in temporary premises, the founders of the academy have had to contract the lack of any great tradition in the performing arts in schools by offering a pre-entry programme.

The interdisciplinary courses are cornerstones of the academy's educational outlook. At foundation level, all students will take a course in one of the alternative disciplines, while the first year of their diploma course, this will continue with the addition of an introduction to performing arts course.

Aside from the essential large building, Basil Deane is thrilled by the opportunity the academy presents for his staff to be ambassadors in both directions: west to China, Chinese to west. "China has the greatest population, the greatest civilization and the greatest interest in breaking out and looking to the west. We have had exchanges with China and requests for more," he said.

"Hong Kong has such potential as a cultural exchange centre. It's a kind of melting pot, although the brew isn't mixed up yet. I think in 10 years' time, this academy will have a unique personality."

M. Featherstone-Witty

Anger over quotas puts violence on the schedule

Gujarat government has gone to satisfy them on reserved jobs. In 1979, on the recommendation of the A. R. B. Commission, the then Janata government labelled 82 castes and other groups under India's constitution.

Thereafter, numerous other groups, left out by the Baxi panel for one reason or another, sought to be similarly classified. To assess their claims, the Raju Commission was set up. It listed 63 occupations (including small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, shopkeepers and cattle-breeders), and recommended that only those who earned less than 10,000 rupees a year (about £650) should benefit.

Fifteen months after the Raju Commission had handed in its report, the Gujarat government decided to implement the quota for "backward classes" from 10 to 28 per cent. But it ignored the commission's proposal for means test to determine "backwardness".

Since the stipulation of a means test had in the government's eyes needlessly complicated the matter of establishing which further groups could be included among the "backward classes", it set up yet another body.

What has infuriated the protesting students is the manner in which the Gujarat government is bending over double to accommodate disadvantaged groups' demands for caste quotas. They also object to the deliberate rejection of a flimsy technical ground of the proposal to link economic criteria with caste status as determinants of "backwardness".

There is no case for extending such treatment to those who are backward only in name and who are well positioned to secure their interests without having to depend on official protection and largesse. However, the present danger is that positive discrimination for the scheduled castes and tribes might develop into communal partitioned quotas. Students in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have taken so destructively to the streets to try to prevent this.

A. S. Abraham

David Sutton on tracking down modern literary manuscripts and letters in British universities

A highly original paper chase

"Holographs," Michael Holroyd has written, "will never lose their power of attracting people. Handling a manuscript is the nearest textual critics, biographers or historians come to their subject."

To look through the corrected drafts of a favourite book can be, for any reader, a powerful experience. And for the literary scholar (Jon Stallworthy on Yeats or Gittings on Hardy, for example) original manuscripts are the tools of the trade. Yet collectors and teachers in British universities have seldom appreciated their value - least of all those of living or recently-dead authors.

In 1979 *Encounter* reprinted a talk by Philip Larkin whose title summed up the situation: "A neglected responsibility: contemporary literary MSS." Larkin was urging a change in a whole set of British critical attitudes: towards the study and teaching of modern literature, where the use of original materials might show how imaginative works came into being; and towards the collection and recording of such materials, where British university libraries had in general shown little of the enthusiasm of their American counterparts.

Larkin outlined clearly the sad story: too many keepers of British collections in the postwar period had refused to take an interest in modern literary manuscripts. Some in consequence were lost or not preserved; and huge numbers found their way to the new treasure-houses of North America: the Humanities Research Center at Austin; the Huntington Library in San Marino, California; the Berg collection in New York Public Library; or one of the splendid collections in the large university libraries.

Important British authors, including some of the most English of writers, can now be properly studied only in the United States. Most of H. G. Wells's manuscripts rest in a purpose-built library in the University of Illinois; J. R. R. Tolkien's literary papers went to the Marquette University in Milwaukee; to study Evelyn Waugh one has to travel to Australia for Robert Graves to Carbondale; for Wilfred Holby to Nashville; for Iris Murdoch and Angus Wilson to Iowa City; for Frank Swinnerton to Fayetteville, Arkansas; and so on. The list seems endless.

The great successes of American collectors in the 1950s and 1960s further discouraged British universities. If everything was already in the United States, why bother? E. M. Forster believed that for the period 1830-1950 the battle was already lost: North American repositories had bought up most of the available material and the best that British librarians could do was to write politely and ask for microfilms.

This gloomy view was reflected in the committee on manuscripts set up by the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries. In 1960 Larkin wrote to 20 leading British writers asking for their experiences in disposing of their original papers. Almost all had had pressing offers from North America, no interest at all from Britain.

One reply was heartbreakingly clear: "If almost any English university had asked me five years ago to give them my manuscript collection, which happened to be unusually complete, I should certainly have said yes."

Larkin's report cooled. The committee on manuscripts in 1961 declared themselves against collective action, against the earmarking of grants for purchases and against allocating special responsibilities for modern literary manuscripts to particular members of library staff. But they did agree that national and university libraries should make known their interest in acquiring manuscripts from living authors.

Eric Walter White and some of his colleagues at the Arts Council received this feeble response with justifiable dismay. They set about the founding of a National Manuscript Collection of Contemporary Writers and, with the aid of a small grant from the Pilgrim Trust, the Arts Council started buying poetry manuscripts and recelling them to the British Museum.

They found opportunities in plenty. For the first time, the museum began to accept the papers of living authors.



Auden, Andrew Young, Peter Porter, Ted Hughes, Stevie Smith and Larkin himself found a place in the main national library. After 1967, all kinds of manuscripts, not simply poetry, were bought and sold to a SCONUL library at a 25 per cent discount, raised in 1972 to 50 per cent. The whole enterprise showed what might be done.

More recently, however, Arts Council grants to SCONUL libraries have been first reduced and then brought to an end. The main reason for this was not the general cuts in Arts Council funding but the fact that too few universities were taking advantage of the scheme. In the present economic climate it is difficult to see it being restarted (although a Victoria and Albert Museum purchase grant fund still exists) and difficult to resist the conclusion that another chance has been missed.

The story is not wholly one of decline and neglect. An increased awareness of the importance of modern literary manuscripts has undoubtedly developed. And while the collecting of such papers has entered an unpropitious period, progress is being made in the recording of information about collections (large and small) already brought into public custody.

As the Arts Council grants trickled away, SCONUL took up an idea which could bring the papers of contemporary writers into universities and other places by a different route. At the same standing conference meeting to which Larkin gave his "neglected responsibility" paper in 1979, Paul Levy of the Strachey Trust suggested that SCONUL should sponsor the recording of the whereabouts of those 20th-century literary manuscripts and letters which remain in the British Isles.

A register of locations of literary manuscripts had been one of the aims of the founders of the Strachey Trust, but they had had to labour against widespread scepticism. When Michael Holroyd and Paul Levy first floated the notion in *The Times Literary Supplement* in November 1977, they encountered indifference and even hostility. The National Register of Archives, a general historical register, covered literary papers as much as they needed to be covered.

By 1979, the Strachey Trust was waning the argument. The SCONUL decided to commission Dr James E. Edmonds, keeper of archives and manuscripts at Reading University, to conduct a pilot project on the feasibility of a computerized location register of 20th-century English literary manuscripts and letters.

His report, presented in 1980, was accepted by the SCONUL committee on manuscripts. James Thompson, the

librarian of Reading University, agreed to head the project, and funding for the scheme came from the Strachey Trust, the Leverhulme Trust, the British Library, the Arts Council, the British Academy, the British Council and a number of commercial firms.

The location register came into operation in October 1982, in Reading University library. The survey has now been running for almost half of its allotted five years and it is perhaps not too early to issue a preliminary sketch of its findings, which are not as discouraging as might have been feared.

Clearly the migration to the United States of the papers of many writers whose reputations were made by 1960 will never be reversed. Moreover, there have recently been unfortunate withdrawals of valuable deposits. Most of the John Galsworthy collection is now gone from Birmingham University and the Charleston papers, removed from King's College, Cambridge, were dispersed at auction (although King's cannily kept photocopies).

The general picture in the location register's work is one of steady growth and increasing interest

Experience should now be teaching depositors who need to raise money (and cannot therefore afford to convert their deposits into gifts) that it is much better to negotiate with the library where their deposits are housed than to rush to the auction rooms. They can benefit from tax concessions and not having to pay premiums and they can at the same time earn the goodwill of the British academic community.

Such big losses are in any case comparatively rare. The general picture being revealed in the location register's work is one of steady growth and increasing interest. Despite the under-use of Arts Council funds (only the universities of Hull, Birmingham and Exeter feature in Jon Stallworthy's catalogue of Arts Council acquisitions since 1974), a good number of university libraries have now joined the national libraries as important repositories of modern literary manuscripts.

The growing collections of papers of individual authors in university libraries fall into three main groups:

- papers of prominent local writers (Edwin Morgan at Glasgow; Charles R. M. Mearns at Aston; Robert Graves at Exeter; Greenwood at Sal; David H. Lawrence at Nottingham; Helen B. Crickshaw at Stirling;

Arnold Bennett at Keele); • collections of writers who have for various reasons been "adopted" by a particular university (Cavell Ewart and Anthony Thwaite at Hull; Samuel Beckett and G. S. Fraser at Reading; John Wain at Edinburgh; Kingsley Martin at Sussex; William Plomer at Durham; Roy Fuller and G. Wilson Knight in the Brotherton collection at Leeds);

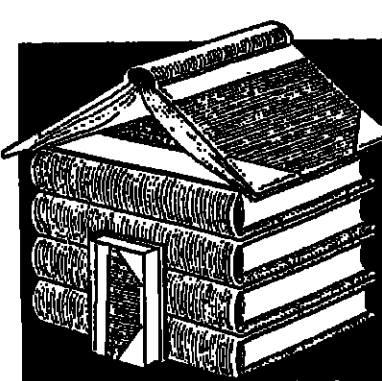
• accumulations of miscellaneous papers, some of which are particularly appropriate (the original of Tony Harrison's "Newcastle is Peru" is in the University of Newcastle library, for instance), but many of which are quite random.

Another encouraging sign is that more universities now seem prepared to take the risk of acquiring papers of comparatively young writers - like the poetry manuscripts of Tom Paulin and Paul Muldoon recently bought for the Brotherton collection, or those of Andrew Motion acquired by the University of Hull. This is, of course, the sort of risk that the American repositories have always been prepared to take.

The location register will draw the attention of scholars to small collections in unexpected places, some of which (such as the Laurence Housman deposit in Bromsgrove Public Library or the correspondence files at Elgar's Birthplace Museum, Broadheath, or the E. A. Hornet Museum, Kirkcudbright), are extremely difficult of access by public transport.

It will also underline the value of collections in the colleges and schools attended by certain authors. Most Oxford and Cambridge colleges hold papers of former undergraduates and several public schools (notably the King's School, Canterbury and Eton College) have magnificent collections. Without expressing opinions of its own, the register will illustrate the fact that many British repositories are collecting the papers of "non-canonical" writers. For example, the Bodleian Library has the papers of James Blish (creator of "Star Trek"); the University of Glasgow those of Benjamin Swift; the University of Southampton those of E. M. Almedingen; Trinity College, Dublin those of Thomas MacGreevy; the University of Reading those of R. L. Mearns; and Churchill College, Cambridge those of Cecil Roberts.

Researchers will also be guided to riches buried in two further sorts of accumulation, which have hitherto been underused: publishers' archives and the archives of periodicals and magazines. Collections like those of the Carcanet Press and the *Critical Quarterly*, both in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester, the *Dublin Magazine* archive at Trinity College, Dublin, and the huge Archive of British Publishing at the University



of Reading all contain valuable manuscripts as well as fascinating correspondence. Equally, the register will embrace personal papers of publishers (such as the Victor Gollancz collection at the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick).

In collecting 20th-century papers, archivists have already had to come to terms with one major piece of new technology: the typewriter. Almost all the collections so far mentioned include both typescript and handwritten documents. Now, however, we are about to enter an age when many writers will presumably compose on computers.

The implications are enormous. So, just as fair copy typescripts can occasionally be of interest to students - if they are found to differ from the work as published, it may be that keepers of special collections in the future will have to be ready to take in "floppy diskettes" from the word-processors on which authors have worked and reworked their creations - even though only the final version will usually survive. And if some "writers" (like Agatha Christie) do not write at all, but speak into dictaphones, then dictaphone tapes should also be collected.

Such media may be thought to be outside the range of a location register of literary manuscripts. It is therefore pleasing to report that a recently established directory of recorded sound resources, based at the National Sound Archive, should catch them in its net. This directory is one of a number of initiatives giving some cause for optimism about the state-of-the-art in recording original materials for contemporary and humanities studies in general.

It is hoped, for instance, that an artists' papers index, now actively promoted by the University of Glasgow library with the support of the Art Historians Association, will come into being in the next couple of years, and proposals for a location register of records of the book trade have recently been discussed.

How then does the future appear? New literary manuscripts come into existence every day - produced by pencil, pen, typewriter and word-box. How can we ensure that as many of them as possible are preserved in British public institutions?

First, the developing awareness of the importance of contemporary literary manuscripts must be consolidated - especially by increasing their use in teaching and research. Clearly the location register (which may become one of a network of location registers) can help here.

Second, there should be increased cooperation among libraries, university and other, based on wider knowledge of their collections and interests. Third, the collecting of papers should continue, with gifts and deposits being actively sought and gratefully received and with use being made of those grants-in-aid which remain.

Arts Council grants may have come to an end, but others have not - for example the V & A purchase grant fund, the National Heritage Memorial Fund and, in Scotland, the Local Museums Purchase Fund (which last year helped bring several lots of J. M. Whistler letters to the University of Glasgow). Scotland is, indeed, rather favoured at present, for the Scottish Arts Council still has funds reserved for purchase grants. Last July it made a substantial contribution to the purchase of Robert Nye manuscripts by the University of Edinburgh.

No possible source of help should be neglected. It might then be possible to press for a restoration of the Arts Council scheme, with a firm commitment from SCONUL libraries that money offered will indeed be spent.

The author is senior research officer of the Location Register at Reading University library.

ICMA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CHANGES IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

The ICMA invites proposals for research into the impact of Information Technology upon management accountancy in the private and public sectors, with particular reference to the future role, skills and responsibilities of the management accountant.

The research is likely to fall into three phases:

- development of hypotheses in conjunction with management accountants and their client managers in a sample of organisations;
- observations of actual developments over a three-year period, followed by projection of long-term developments;
- making recommendations for the establishment by the ICMA of means of monitoring future changes and their impact on its members and registered students.

The ICMA will assist in obtaining access to organisations. A multi-disciplinary approach (embracing management accounting, information technology and organisation behaviour) will be required. Substantial funding has been authorised.

Further particulars may be obtained from Bernard Cox, Technical Director Research, ICMA, 63 Portland Place, London W1N 4AB. The closing date for detailed applications is 1st June 1983.

(101)



Paradise lost – the health service testament

As the season turns again to times of rebirth and rejuvenation, the roads are once again full of those bent on secular immortality. I can scarcely emerge beyond the garden gate without encountering friends in jogging suits performing their personal rites of spring. Not for them this week the pagan eggs or the Good Friday rituals but a quest for salvation on cycles after the long fast of the F-plan diet.

We all want to live for ever, these days apparently in the guise of clean-cut youth in Adidas casuals. Such strivings can take on all the enthusiasm and rigour of asceticism; how many of my lean and hungry jogging friends are latter-day puritans responding to some inner call to defeat the self and scourge the passions?

Were the health and fitness obsession limited to my immediate circle I might interpret it as the agonized reaction to the approach of middle age; the exercise routines and unsaturated fats a desperate last ditch defence of youth. Only one of my contemporaries is bravely swimming against the tide, meeting middle life head on in a hedonistic haze of beer and cigarette smoke. Most are jogging determinedly towards life beyond 40, eating, or rather dieting, and drinking, or rather abstaining their way across the great divide. Two summers ago I happily cheered on a fell-running friend, content with the immediate pleasures of sipping wine on sunny Pennine hillside; last summer our encounters were brief but athletic, he training, I cycling along the local lanes.

Yet it cannot be my narrow generation who make the sections on diet and body-care the fastest growing areas of the local bookshop. It cannot be we alone who have sent the *Beverly Hills Diet* into the bestsellers and brought brain and wholesome bread to the front of Sainsbury's shelves. The barometer of society may be, but we must modestly disclaim total responsibility for soaring enrolments in Yoga for health. With the exception of the individualistic northern beer drinker, whom even advertisers see as accepting his lot of pot-bellied joviality, as a nation we seem drawn in these directions.

Our dietary fads appear only the flimsy end of a spectrum of concern linked to a growing awareness of health as a positive good rather than simply a cure for the ills of the manifest. In medicine, self-help volumes, well-woman centres and support groups suggests more than a hint of discontent, hailing that concern, perhaps especially among women. Distrust of the professionals, impatience at the rigidities and unsponsiveness of the health service combine with a growing demand for positive care. The pressures generated on the National Health Service, by a combination of rising demand, developing technology and underfunding are acute. An expanding national commitment would have difficulty coping with a constant policy of retrenchment leaves little hope.

Future generations of first-year students will no doubt open their seminars on 'The health and fitness boom of the late 20th century' with the conspiracy theory; it was a movement masterminded by an evil government to take the pressure off an over-stretched service on the point of collapse. Tutors will insist on a more complex picture, will point to feminism and female articulation, to women as the great consumers and thus potentially the sharpest critics of health care. To rising expectations and rising income at least for some. There will be heated accusations of a retreat into the personal before the hopelessness of the political. And someone will be bound to mention the decline of religion, the worship of the material. And I would find it hard to resist the parallels with the pre-Reformation church.

Demand for part-time education is highly localized. Part-time students tend to live, work and study in one and the same area. Local employers' needs for courses for their employees differ. Thus, lack of regional data on the demand for part-time higher education makes it difficult to provide the range and the type of courses that would best meet local requirements.

The current level and pattern of demand for, and future trends in part-time higher education on a regional basis are the subject of a study sponsored by the Economic and Social Research Council. This involved a survey of employers in the private and public sectors with a total labour force of 164,000 full-time employees in Wales. Some of the findings, however, are also relevant to the other regions in the UK. Several of them have a similar industrial structure.

Demand for part-time higher education which is predominantly provided on day release basis, is low in Wales, as the numbers of employees/students on first degree and Business and Technician Education Council higher award courses indicate, but there are differences between and within the public and private sectors. Local authorities have the highest rate of release for study, 1.7 per cent of their male full-time employees and 1.3 per cent of female full-time employees enrol on courses. Corresponding figures for the nationalized industries are 0.18 per cent and 0.16 per cent. In the private sector the overall rate of release is 0.8 per cent for men and 0.3 per cent for women but there are considerable differences between the various types of employers. Banks have the highest rate and commercial companies the lowest.

Two major factors that appeared to influence the provision of day release and of future to cover employees' study costs, were the nature of the employing organization and in the private sector, its size. In the public sector size was not an issue of significance, where the local authorities and public corporations appeared to differ most was in their attitude to academic qualifications. In local government service greater emphasis is placed on them both for entry and for promotion. In industry, whether in the public or private sector for much of the high academic achievements were not needed, and what mattered more was the ability to do a job. A degree or a BTEC higher award is not necessarily a good indicator of personality and drive.

Employers who needed staff with

Looking for a part-time answer

specific qualifications, had little difficulty in recruiting it in the current state of the labour market. Thus, there was no particular incentive to release employees for studies in higher education to meet future requirements of an organization. Employers who did provide study leave saw it mainly as an exercise in good industrial relations. The low level of demand for part-time higher education was attributed by them not to their own unwillingness or inability to provide day release, but to the lack of interest in further study by many of their employees, particularly if they were women.

This alleged low level of motivation appeared to be borne out by the response of employee/students who were covered by a sample study. Some 75 per cent of the women and over 60 per cent of men said that they would not have enrolled on a course, if day release had not been available and the only mode of study was an evening class. Furthermore, over 70 per cent of women and 40 per cent of men would not have been prepared to study if their employers had not paid tuition and examinations fees for them. Relatively few of the employee students claimed to study for personal satisfaction. The majority had a monetary motive.

Continuation of demand for higher education on part-time basis in the long run depends on its perceived advantages both to employers and employees, but it is the economic and social developments that will determine the future level of demand. The decrease predicted by the DES is not however likely to be uniform throughout Britain. There is a number of reasons why the decrease in demand for part-time higher education in Wales is likely to be above the average. The rate of unemployment in the principality has risen to higher level than that in some of the other regions

of the UK and the number of potential employee/students is likely to be down.

The general shift in employment from manufacturing to service industries is of particular significance for future demand for part-time higher education in Wales. The increase in the rate of economic activity of women in Wales is higher than for Britain, and is accompanied by a rise in part-time work. Since a high proportion of the labour force in service industries is female and part-time, demand for courses in higher education is likely to decline in Wales as a result of these structural changes.

The effect of structural changes in the heavy industries on demand for part-time education is likely to be smaller in Wales than in the rest of the country. Employment figures might suggest, as both the coal and steel industry give study leave to relatively few employees. Financial restraints on local authorities and the consequent need to review their policies on training and qualifications will have much greater impact on part-time courses in Wales.

Although by the year 2000, DES projections show student numbers on part-time courses in higher education to be below current level, there is still a large anticipated demand for some 222,000 places. Unless steps are taken to remedy the present situation part-time students will continue to be disadvantaged compared with full-time students who in seeking admission can use the clearing house facilities established for universities and polytechnics. The DES has recently set up PICKUP for short courses and the College Employer Links Projects deal with further education at the less advanced level.

There is a need for academic offices operating on regional basis to facilitate part-time higher education now and in the future. Such regional offices could not only provide information on what courses were available locally but could also offer advice to employers and students, on which course best met their needs. It could also act as a clearing house for admissions to all local institutions providing part-time higher education, and channel their requests for new courses and information on local needs.

Danuta Trotman Dickenson
The author is senior lecturer in economics at the Polytechnic of Wales.

A victory of mind over body

When I fell from a horse, aged 15, in 1975 I could hardly have imagined that nine years later I would graduate from Cambridge University with an honours degree on two sticks. Indeed, for a whole year I did little but read novels, listen to Radio 1 and see a variety of hospital specialists. I always intended to go back to school next week. It wasn't until my first unsuccessful operation that I realized school might have to wait until next term.

My parents encouraged me to accept that, despite the difficulties of facing adolescence flat on my back, education was still important. We sought the advice of our local education authority and soon I had a private tutor coming to the house twice a week.

By the end of 1977 I had enough O levels to go to and take A levels. Immediately after the exams I had another long spell in hospital. By the end of two months and several more unsuccessful operations I was beginning to learn one of the most valuable lessons of my life: that failure is relative and with determination it can be beaten into submission.

In May 1978 when I was 18, some special electrodes were implanted in my spinal cord and I was wired up to a small transmitter. This sent electrical impulses to my brain to release a kind of natural morphine. It worked like magic! Within an hour of being 'switched on' I was out of pain for the first time in three long years. For a permanent, total implant of the special electrodes I simply had to grit my teeth and wait for expensive equipment, a hospital bed and for theatre space.

In the autumn of that year, my incredibly patient and determined surgeons made several attempts to fix the 'morphine' firmly in place. Such was the build up of internal pressure by this time, the precision necessary for the operation evaded them time and again. After seven hours in theatre, the final attempt was abandoned.

Back at home, with my ever supportive parents trying to decide my next step, a local education authority official paid us a visit. He suggested I consider taking an Open University course. On the face of it this seemed like a good idea and indeed my parents were initially enthusiastic. I never was, but that year I had been accepted by the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology to take my A levels but had to withdraw. As the stage I was prepared to accept that I might be several more years on my back. Deciding to do an Open University course would have been an implicit acceptance of that and I was going to university – the normal way.

This meant more exams. The education authority found Gail, a teacher who had recently left her job to have a baby. Together we worked hard. With her help I found I could get absorbed enough in my subject to forget the endless 'well, for another bed'.

More operations delayed and almost prevented me from taking my history A level in November 1979. In October that year I had my first successful total electrode implant and was released from hospital only days before the exam.

I was 20 now. I had a lot of catching up to do. I sat an English A level in six months, and persuaded by Gail, my parents and my history teacher from school days, I applied to Cambridge University.

With a great deal of help from the college I'd chosen to apply to – Clare – I sat the entrance exam in November. When the admissions tutor from Clare rang at 9.40 one evening shortly before Christmas, 1980, to give me the good news, I was overwhelmed. It was as if I'd reached the top of Everest in my bedroom slippers.

But when I arrived at Clare College in October, I was once again flat on my back. During the previous spring the internal parts of my electrode

equipment developed faults and had to be removed. Successive attempts to replace them failed. My surgeon, now thoroughly discouraged, transferred me to the London Hospital.

Getting to university after all those years was like sinking myself free at an extended nightmare. Then, to my surprise, I was accepted to study at college and I was trapped once again in a straitjacket of pain, walking only short distances on crutches, and like being forcibly dragged back into the nightmare.

Fellow students and tutors did their best to make me feel part of college life, and they did sterling work. I had three fully manned rotas to take care of my meals, and giving me baths.

A few days before the Christmas my first year at Cambridge, I was admitted to the London Hospital. One of my new friends came along with me. On New Year's Eve 1981 I entered an operating theatre for the 22nd time. My fingers were still crossed. The came round some hours later. I was later sitting down for the first time in nine months: I didn't believe that this time it might be all over. But now it's three years later and I'm 24. I've celebrated the third successive year without another operation. And all the help from my parents, doctors, friends and college tutors, I now have an honours degree in history.

The problems facing physically disabled people wanting a higher education should never be underestimated. Regrettably a large element of the still an essential ingredient, and to my lessons I learned on the way to the degree must now be used to tackle the next great problem which all young people are facing – the search for work. Since graduating, my fingers have been crossed again.

Hilary Tagg

Historically the amateur has made an enormous contribution to the mainstream of scientific research, particularly in natural history. The Victorian period was perhaps the most important period for amateur studies in this country. It rested on a tradition which stretched back centuries and laid the foundation for many of the important advances in the environmental sciences. While some enthusiasts of natural history concentrated on collecting specimens it was also the time of pioneering and revolutionary theoretical work on evolution, palaeontology, geology, and animal behaviour.

Charles Darwin, the most important biologist since Aristotle, could devote most of his life to biology as a result of a substantial private income. Alfred Russel Wallace, co-proposer with Darwin of the theory of natural selection and subsequently an eminent zoogeographer, was trained as a land surveyor. Another amateur researcher, Wallace's interest in science was aroused at an evening course for working men. Furthermore, one of the 19th century's most respected geologists, who was widely read both in this country and abroad, was a self taught, working class stonemason called Hugh Miller.

The significance of the amateur role did not end with the Victorian period but continued well into the 20th century. Although James Fisher, in the 1948 editorial to the only volume of the *New Naturalist* journal, was clearly aware of a change in scientific undercurrents he noted that: "It has been part of the tradition... that the observations of British plants and animals... should be largely in the hands of enlightened amateurs". Even as late as 1965 Sir Julian Huxley felt able to write: "Amateurs have contributed more than professionals to modern ornithology in Britain – we need only think of Elliot Howard, Edmund Selous and Landsborough Thomson: and practically all British studies on species have been made by amateurs".

Especially during the last 20 years it has become clear that the amateur role of the amateur, probably already changing after 1945, has been seriously undermined. And this is despite the fact that during the same period there has been a dramatic and widespread upsurge of interest in the natural world and particularly in ecology and conservation. For example, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has over 350,000 members and both national and local conservation organisations are flourishing and active.

What evidence is there that the paths of amateur and professional have now diverged and that the contribution of the former to the advancement of science is now much reduced? Amateur research has by no means ground to a halt. This would be far from the truth for a number still make important contributions and there are also a wide range of national organizations which depend for their data on the activities of amateurs.

Ornithology is a field with which amateurs are familiar and which provides many examples of the current divide between the groups of workers. The British Trust for Ornithology acts as a coordinator for the work of a vast

number of ornithologists throughout Britain. Their records can provide a comprehensive picture on such topics as migration, survival, breeding activities and population dynamics of different species of birds. Although the nature of some projects is decided by the BTO, many of its amateurs organize themselves on a regional basis and initiate their own research programmes. These may involve the use of accumulated data from the headquarters or the support of the permanent staff. The BTO also publishes two journals, one of them concentrating particularly on the research activities of amateurs.

But it is such a publication pattern that can generate initially unforeseen consequences. Exclusive use of one outlet by amateurs has reinforced the separation of their research from the professionals. The research topic of the professional is in part determined by those theoretical and empirical issues deemed important by other professionals and a reasonable indication of questions currently in vogue can be abstracted from appropriate journals. Very rarely do such papers quote the work of an amateur. On the other hand papers in amateur journals quote a high proportion of papers by other amateurs. Thus the research of each group is influenced principally by those sources to which they singularly have access. With a lack of cross fertilization it is understandable that the research interest of the camps continue to divide.

There are a number of factors which may have caused the initial separation of the paths of amateur and professional. First, science has become far more sophisticated than it once was. Until fairly recently the study of animal behaviour in the field had consisted of

amateur naturalists, 1802

British universities' record on science education is unimpressive and the latest financial moves from Sir Keith Joseph underline a growing awareness that commitment to science and technology is still more lip service than practice. This extends beyond the balance of undergraduate courses and research to the universities' relationship with the wider community, in extramural classes. Walter Garstang, subsequently professor of zoology at the University of Leeds, wrote to the secretary of the Oxford Extension Delegacy in 1894 commending the suitability of classes in zoology for extension studies. Leeds University itself, however, had no science tutor in adult education until 1983. But science education is only one side of a coin which can potentially and productively further people's interest in science. There exists a substantial group of people who should benefit from contact with research at university level but for whom there is at present no adequate or formalized provision. PAUL GREENWOOD and JONATHAN ADAMS examine the demise of the amateur in science and research.

An increasingly rare species...

long term observations and detailed note taking. Nowadays, researchers rely on an increasing arsenal of technology: night scopes for nocturnal observation; radio-telemetry for locating target animals; mathematical models to be tested under controlled laboratory conditions; and computer programmes for quantitative analysis of their data. Similarly, astronomy has moved on from the use of readily available optical telescopes to the expense and complexity of radio telescopes, satellite observations and computer tracking and analysis. Few amateurs are in a position to have access either to those grant-giving bodies which underwrite such projects or to such facilities where they exist.

Second, research has become strongly institutionalized. Before the latter part of this century science was poorly represented within universities. Research took place in the climate of a ready interchange of ideas between a limited number of academics and the large body of amateurs. For instance, Thomas Huxley, an eighteenth century Fellow of the Royal Society, maintained an active and fruitful correspondence with Gilbert White, the curate-naturalist of Selborne. But now scientific research has burgeoned with the increase in the number of universities, the arrival of the polytechnics and institutes geared exclusively to research as a product of the "white heat" of the technological 1960s. With this expansion has come the development of a scientific class who specialise in key disciplines and thus generate their own increasing isolation.

Third, because of the appearance of the "scientist" as a recognized phenomenon, the research establishment is nowadays far more status conscious. David Lack, the first person to be appointed director of the Edward Grey Institute of field ornithology at the University of Oxford had established his mark as an outstanding biologist while he was still a school teacher. It is inconceivable that a candidate would now be appointed to a similar scientific and academic position without a doctorate and, in most cases, without some years of postdoctoral research behind them.

At this point in the development of professionalization the amateur gains the unwarranted tag of being unqualified and inexperienced. Bryan Vesey-Fitzgerald, writing in 1948 in the same *New Naturalist* volume as Fisher, was already aware of this. "With modern specialization has come superiority," a conscious condescension to the amateur. As a result there has grown up the idea that there is work only for the specialist. There is no excuse or justification for the serious amateur. Indeed, there is now evidence that the peer review system of scientific manuscripts may be heavily biased against both amateurs and those at establishments which are considered less prestigious.

Fourth, the exponential increase in the output of information through publications causes a series of linked problems. Through lack of time, amateurs find it increasingly difficult to keep up with the theoretical issues which are current in their subject area. Additionally a lack of familiarity with jargon in any particular field causes an

instant comprehension barrier. For example, "interspecific brood parasitism" is currently the vogue term for the activity of those species, like the cuckoo, which lay their eggs in the nests of other species. Where there is also a lack of access to libraries of higher education the difficulties will be further compounded by the rising cost of journals and books, in many cases far beyond the rate of inflation and the pocket of most individuals.

A further consideration is the relationship between amateur and professional where established links are maintained. One area of biology, and indeed other subjects such as astronomy, to which amateurs contribute is that of the manpower intensive or extensive survey. Examples are the local and national surveys of the distribution of animals and plants, none of which could take place without the support and effort of many individuals.

In these cases data is provided to a central body for collation where it is subsequently analysed and published by a group of full time professionals. It seems unlikely that this is the best possible way of encouraging and stimulating amateurs to develop their own research. There is also the danger of professional exploitation, a problem stretching back to at least the Victorian period. The reputations of several eminent ornithologists were enhanced by the use of fossil collections made by M. Anning and marine biologists were aided by the unpublished researches of A. Griffiths. It is perhaps no coincidence in the context of male-dominated Victorian society that both Anning and Griffiths were women.

Is it still possible to reestablish the relative importance of amateur or non-professional research? It is essential that we recognize that amateurs do not constitute an homogeneous group but demand and offer a spectrum of needs and skills. First, there are the enthusiasts who may have attended formal courses in adult education and now wish to sustain their interest through involvement in a research project, possibly under the guidance of a full-time researcher. In such cases success may be limited by lack of access to facilities or the costs of travel to appropriate sites, but we are also conscious of the reluctance of some academics to cooperate. Here there is an obvious liaison role for science tutors in departments of adult education who can provide the impetus and support for students interested in research. Tutors can also initiate such research in their own specializations where the amateur can contribute and there is some indication that this is already happening. There is, however,



"Botanist botanizing"

also a danger that the idiosyncratic research interests of a tutor may hinder the emergence or stifle the development of research initiatives by the amateur.

A second category consists of non-professional specialists who have knowledge equal to or exceeding that of academics. Such people could and some now do benefit from an increased access to university and polytechnic facilities. Organizations such as the British Ecological Society are already willing to provide grants for travel and equipment to improve the quality and range of amateur research. A third category includes two groups who are professionally trained but no longer employed in science. These are the graduates and the retired. In the current economic and political climate a high proportion of science graduates and postgraduates are unable to gain employment in their vocational professions.

Zoology graduates, for example, have one of the highest unemployment rates for any academic discipline. It is likely that many would be keen to maintain research links if opportunities were available. Early retirement has been offered by many industrial companies to highly trained scientists such as chemists and engineers. Often pension arrangements are generous enough to remove the need for further employment and people in this position may then welcome an opportunity to use their research skills.

Universities have a very poor record for helping those people who wish to undertake research yet who are not fully employed within the system. Perhaps many of us could point to a few exemplary cases where individuals, on both sides of the fence, have productively circumvented the system. But we cannot be complacent while most participation is on an ad hoc basis: there is still no commitment to those outside academia. More universities now allow some enrolment to undergraduate courses through less traditional routes. We should also realize that a wider audience would benefit from access to the research atmosphere and its attendant facilities and stimuli. What is disturbing is that the same comment was made over a generation ago by Vesey-Fitzgerald: "Too many (natural history societies) have become no more than social gatherings. Yet in every society there are keen, vitally interested members who would be only too glad to do some constructive work given the guidance and encouragement".

The authors teach in the departments of adult and continuing education in the universities of Durham and Leeds respectively.

The Data Protection Act 1984 will have a significant impact on all institutions of higher education. If consideration has not already been given to a response to the legislation, and a review undertaken of the nature and scope of the institutions' data processing activities, it should be immediately instituted. Such a review is necessary in order to comply with the Act's registration requirements. All staff should be made aware of the legislation and procedures devised for dealing with requests for access to data.

The Act is limited to information that is processed automatically and related to a living individual (data subjects). In essence the legislation is limited to computer processed information.

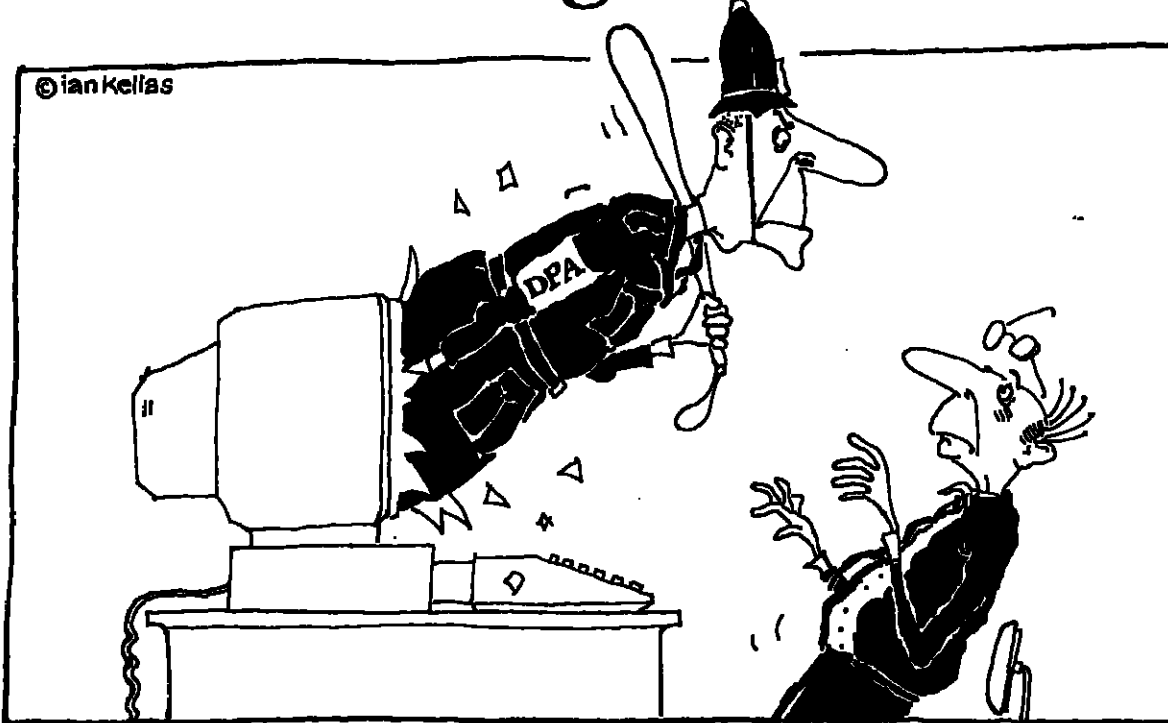
The central feature of the new law is a system of registration for all people who process personal data and people who provide data processing services. It should be stressed that people can be data users even though they do not actually carry out the processing themselves, so long as they control the contents and the use of the data. The overall responsibility for dealing with applications for registration and maintaining a publicly accessible register and generally supervising the new legal framework is given to a Data Protection Registrar. Mr Eric Howe assumed the office in September 1984.

The public register is intended to present an informative picture of the processing activities of data users. The registration entry will consist of a description of the personal data held, the sources from which it is obtained, the purpose for which it is held, the persons to whom it may be disclosed and the names of countries to which data may be transferred. A failure to register or the use of data in a manner inconsistent with a registration entry could result in criminal prosecution.

The Act imposes a duty on those involved with data processing to observe a number of principles. These are a requirement that personal data is obtained and processed fairly; held only for specified purposes; is not used or disclosed in a manner inconsistent with such specified purposes; is accessible to the data subjects and appropriate security measures are taken against unauthorized access, disclosure or destruction.

In the event of contravention of the principles, the registrar has the ultimate right to force compliance by the issue of formal notices. He may issue an enforcement notice which will require a data user to take steps to comply with the principles or a derogation notice which will remove

Protecting the data



Chris Edwards and Nigel Savage on the implications for higher education of a new Act

from the register all or any of the particulars constituting the entry and thus prevent any further processing. The registrar may also prevent data from being transferred to countries outside the UK by the issue of a transfer prohibition notice. He also has limited powers to enter premises, examine data held and confiscate offending data.

Although the data protection principles are not directly enforceable by data subjects, the Act does create a number of basic rights for them.

The most significant right is of access to personal data. This includes the right to a copy of the information with, where appropriate, an explanation of any terms and codes used. The Act also introduces a right to claim compensation by data subjects for damage suffered by reason of the inaccuracy of data or in respect of damage caused by a failure to comply with basic security precautions. This latter provision became effective on September 12 1984. Data subjects can also apply to the courts to have data rectified or erased.

Alternatively, they may make a complaint to the registrar.

The main provisions of the Act will be introduced over a two year period from an appointed day, rumoured to be late summer 1985. Once the registrar has made the necessary preparations, the Secretary of State will designate the appointed day.

Since the legislation only extends to automatically processed data the registrar's jurisdiction does not extend to manual systems, hence access may be denied by transferring data to such systems. It may therefore be necessary to decide whether certain categories of information should not be automatically processed.

One obvious area is examination marks. Institutions may decide as a matter of policy not to automatically process them in order to avoid granting access. On the other hand the institution may consider adopting a more positive policy by voluntarily disclosing personal data held to all staff and students.

The first response for institutions

should be to designate a senior officer to coordinate a response to the legislation and liaise with the registrar. This person ought to be someone with a familiarity with the organization's systems and the authority to oversee institutional compliance.

An initial task of the appointed officer will be to identify categories of data held. This may not be the simplest of tasks since the current trend is towards end user computing which implies reduced and central control, allows greater access to mainframe and microcomputer systems.

If there is no system of internal monitoring, new uses for existing data may be instituted, thus rendering a registration entry inaccurate. At present higher education institutions are probably unaware of the complete range of computing facilities available on campus, some of which may initially have been purchased by delinquent heads of department disguising them as typewriters before the equipment committee. It should be made clear to all personnel that if they process personal

data obtained from, or in connection with, their work on their own computers, they must ensure that the processing is within the institution's registration entry.

An important consideration for the institution will be whether to opt for a single all-embracing registration or multiple registrations, perhaps one for each site or system. An important factor which may persuade institutions to register systems or sites separately is the subject access rights. A data user with a single registration entry is required to give access to all the subjects data embraced by a particular registration entry.

Where data are divided between different purposes, the user may not want to go to the trouble and expense of accessing each separate data base for data about the subject. In such circumstances separate registrations would seem to be appropriate, as only the data base specified by the subject need be assessed. For example, student records may be processed for registration in respect of staffing, student records, research contracts, the library, and residences.

Procedures will also have to be introduced for handling requests for access. In view of the fact that educational institutions are populated by enquiring minds, it is possible that they will receive more requests than other large scale data users. Indeed, outside requests for access to data could be a powerful weapon.

In general, data users are required to comply with a request within 40 days. However, in order to alleviate any administrative problems in dealing with requests for access while processing examination marks, the Act provides that in the case of such data the 40-day period will not commence until the date the examination marks are announced.

Many questions still require to be resolved in relation to this legislation. Not least of these is the extent of the institutions' registration obligations. For example, to what extent will a university administration be responsible for registering the student union? Further, the whole issue of health records held by medical schools will present special problems. Such issues will doubtless be of concern to the representative bodies in their discussions with the registrar.

Chris Edwards is professor of management information systems at Cranfield School of Management, Nigel Savage is principal lecturer at Trent Polytechnic. They are the authors of *A Guide to the Data Protection Act*.

Computing and logic Peter Gibbins philosophizes about computer science

Functionalism is still fashionable in the philosophy of mind. The functionalist likes to think that there is a level of psychological explanation which stands between common sense psychology — explanation on the highest, most coarse-grained level, and neurophysiology, which handles the lowest level, the neuronal firings themselves. At this intermediate level, mind is seen as algorithmic, a "program".

Wild ideas of Man as Computer, of future computers as persons are welcome grist to the philosopher's mill. At the same level of analogy, mind is conveniently thought of as software. But what has been the influence of philosophy on computer science?

Computer science emerged partly from mathematical logic (which in turn emerged from philosophy) and partly from electrical engineering. The mathematical researches of Alan Turing, Alonzo Church and Kurt Gödel in the 1930s into the nature of mechanical processes led to theorems of mathematical logic which showed the limits of what we may call computer programs. But they were inspired by David Hilbert's demand that mathematics be made mechanistic. This idea comes from a formalist philosophy of mathematics in which mathematics is viewed as a game with symbols, a game which is complete, consistent and decidable: a game in which any formula or its negation is provable, a formula and its negation never both provable and in which whatever is provable may be proved by a single mechanical process. Gödel showed in 1931 that mathematics must be incomplete and Turing

and Church separately showed in 1936 that it must be undecidable.

Wittgenstein thought that formal logic distorts philosophy (and even mathematics) and that its influence on philosophy in particular was a symptom of the sickness of our times. Perhaps it is, but the competent philosopher, even the properly equipped philosophy graduate has to know logic even if he despises its use in philosophy. There is inevitably some overlap of subject matter between computer science and what must go into a respectable first degree in philosophy. Both demand some understanding of first order classical logic and set theory. Professional philosophers still remain divided, though, on whether mathematical logic is of any use in philosophy.

Whatever its value as a philosophical tool, there is no doubt that mathematical logic is increasing its importance in the practical business of computing. When in the 1940s the interesting problems in the then nascent field of computation lay in designing and building machines which worked, a connection with philosophy would have seemed absurd. The excitement lay in hardware. But later, at the end of the 1950s, when high-level languages like FORTRAN had been invented, and in the 1960s, when software became a problem, something insufficiently understood, a new connection with philosophy could be discerned.

Like philosophy, at least philosophy in one of its analytical styles, computer science came to be much more concerned that it had been to achieve an understanding of formal languages, their syntax, semantics,

pragmatics. A large part of computer science deals with understanding that compromise between machine language and human language, namely the idea of a good programming language. The computer scientist needed and needs to be more of a logician, less of a hacker.

There is another example of philosophical input into computer science. And it illustrates the fact that one never knows when some obscure piece of research might have a technological application. Who would have thought that J. L. Austin's philosophical researches, researches aimed at clearing the way for a decent philosophy, a philosophy freed from naivety about English usage, who would have thought that this would come to influence a branch of engineering? Who would have thought that Wittgenstein's darker speculations about the nature of language and of the nature of universals like "chair" would have practical application? And yet Austin's *How to do Things With Words* and bits of Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations* are now essential reading for those members of the artificial intelligence community occupied with parsing natural languages and making machines we can talk to.

My own guess is that we shall soon see a philosophy of computer science which concerns itself with the more obviously metaphysical possibilities of artificial intelligence. In the philosophy of science the 1970s was the decade of physics. The philosophy of quantum mechanics in particular was a powerful source of the current fashion in the philosophy of science (pagan realism, the view that science

theories are not really either true or false. But physics is obviously of metaphysical interest if one thinks that science gives us our best picture of the physical world. How could one reasonably engage in philosophical speculation on the nature of space, time and matter without doing the philosophy of physics? Yet there is no obvious metaphysical interest in computing.

In its early days, in the 1950s, software was small-scale. An individual programmer would write what would seem to us now very small programs, often in very low-level languages, like machine code. He would solve a specific problem using his own arcane trickery, maximizing efficiency of execution in the machine and sacrificing elegance of design. The readability and intelligibility of his program did not matter much so long as he could understand it and do what little tinkering or maintenance it called for.

By the 1960s, hardware had made considerable progress. It was smaller, cheaper, more reliable. In contrast, the software had made only meagre advances. Large programs quickly became incomprehensible, unmanageable and were found to be full of bugs. In 1968 something called the *software crisis* was discovered.

Only in the 1970s and 1980s have theorists awakened to the need for software ideologies and software development methodologies (top-down design, structured programming, functional programming, logic programming, and the effort to develop and understand good high-level languages). With this last, we see the impact of logic on computer science.

Like a logic, a well-designed language is simple and has a clear syntax and semantics. The success of hardware and the corresponding success of software pushes computer scientists and the skills most valued in the direction of formal logic. We expect software to be soon specified in languages which are essentially extensions of formal logic.

If you run a software development project nowadays being able to specify requirements, formalize specification, being able to write English and to communicate, no less as important as being able to program. Into a programming language here is an area where a philosophical training should be of help.

The role aspects of logic, proof-checking and tautology spotting are ideal tasks for computer scientists. More doubtfully perhaps, the routine aspects of first year logic (proof teaching) could one day be replaced by simple AI programs which in tutorials would respond to questions of the key-expressions "modus ponens", "modus tollens" and "knowledge by description".

Computer science is more technology than science. It studies something we invent and can change. A philosophy of computer science will be a philosophy of a much-needed technology, something we will need more and more as the power of long-established computers expands, if we survive long enough to witness the expansion.

The author is lecturer in computer science in the University of Bristol.

BOOKS

Reflection in a windswept puddle

by Richard Freeborn

Solzhenitsyn: A Biography by Michael Scammell
Hutchinson, £18.00
ISBN 009 151280 8

A biography of this length, weighty in every sense, demands time and effort for it to be appreciated. It cannot be assimilated in a weekend. Nor can it ever pretend to be more, so far as its subject's intimate life is concerned, than a portrait of Solzhenitsyn's reflection in a puddle across which "a strong breeze was blowing", words which he used to describe an early draft of Michael Scammell's biography. But the words have a terrible validity, however unflattering they may have seemed to their recipient. Solzhenitsyn's life is a life which the strong breeze of Stalinism and Soviet hostility has fretted and pitted and left monumentally as witness both to its moral durability and to the spirit of fortitude in man that as a whole. As Octavio Paz put it, in an epigraph used for this biography, "a century of false testimonies, a life becomes the witness to man".

Solzhenitsyn is supremely deserving of the reputation of a writer who has borne witness in his lifetime. The reputation brings with it a number of paradoxes and doubts. Like Tolstoy, he has become in his lifetime both more than a writer, in the accepted meaning of that word, and simultaneously less impressive and influential the further he has moved from that initial reputation. The movement may be described as away from the role of witness towards that of sage or prophet. But that is an inadequate description. It leaves out of account the single most important quality which lent such power and immediacy to his act of witness when it was first made: the creativity that brought so thoughtfully to life the closed, institutionalized worlds of the labour camp, the *sharashka* and the cancer clinic. If there is one quality missing from this monumental biography, it is precisely that quality of creativity. Though we get a great deal about the many living prototypes of the characters who comprised these worlds, we discover very little about Solzhenitsyn's own depiction and appraisal of them. The readiness to offer any analysis or literary-critical evaluation, let alone any deeper insights into the writer's genius, is quite absent from Michael Scammell's treatment. No doubt we should not ask for it and it was never his intention to provide it, but the absence of it necessarily leaves a kind of vacuum at the centre of the biography.

That vacuum has not been lessened by the further problem that Solzhenitsyn did not authorize his biography and consequently cooperated minimally in the writing of it. He permitted Michael Scammell only one week's audience with him in 1977. All relations were apparently terminated between them two years later. This unfortunate situation could not

have been improved by the biographer's subsequent use of material supplied by Natalia Reshetovskaya, Solzhenitsyn's first wife. Since he had the opportunity, he can hardly be blamed for making use of it. His aim, though, has not been to pry, nor to act as an advocate or judge, but to "illuminate and explain", as he puts it, "a quintessential Russian and a major figure of our era." To do this, in the absence of any literary-critical evaluation and the authorization which could make the biography definitive, he has chosen to set his subject in the context of Soviet society and to examine that society "through the prism of one exceptional man's life and career."

The choice was a good one and has worked surprisingly well. What we have in this biography is a remarkable sense of Solzhenitsyn's portrait seen against a Soviet background. That background is not painted in with

excludes. It is given to us impressively in some ways, coloured by Solzhenitsyn's own testimony, and so that even though the foreground figure may not always be in focus the background seems, despite its drabness, to have constancy and depth and therefore a formidable degree of authenticity. This matters most in connection with the early Rostov years, probably the most original part of the

biography.

For much of what was to come Michael Scammell has naturally made use of Solzhenitsyn's own testimony. The arrest early in 1945, the humiliating treatment in the Lubyanka, the

European civilization". One result of Napoleon's victory over Prussia in 1806 was the full emancipation of Jews in 1812, but many were to complain that in the hands of the Germans their freedom was merely notional.

Bach shows that Judaism in 19th-century Germany consisted largely of the interplay of two movements, reform and neo-orthodoxy, which were solidly agreed on the necessity of political emancipation to the survival of Jewry, but had very different ideas about the content of Judaism. The reformers were prepared to jettison all peripheral religious forms and observances (including national and messianic hopes) so long as the intellectual and behavioural systems of the religion could be preserved. Neo-orthodoxy, by contrast, insisted on retaining religious law and ritual — the symbol of man's relationship to God — leaving the intellectual tradition open to the influence of western ideas. Added to the effects of this internal division Bach points to the impact that reductionist materialism and positivism had on both Judaism and Christianity. With the loss of enthusiasm

concentrate on eschatological messianism, characterized by Bach as looking for "salvation from within". The European Enlightenment brought the possibility of change in this pattern. By affirming the intrinsic goodness of human nature and despising national, racial and creedal distinctions, it seemed to offer hope of "salvation from without". Nevertheless intermittent outbursts of antisemitism during the *Aufklärung* shook any belief that a trouble-free synthesis between traditional Judaism and the world of European ideas and letters could be smoothly achieved.

The French Revolution, with its radical notions of liberty, fraternity and equality, again offered hope. But the French formula was above all conceived to effect individual freedom and was in fact hostile to the idea of nationhood built on creed or race — a concept central to Jewish expectations. A generation of Jews was thus placed in a position of grave difficulty. Some reacted by rejecting their religious classes and crude Jew-baiting from the left, while others, offended Jews would retreat into ghettos and



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biography in the sense that it was the least known and the most formative. "Up to the age of forty," Solzhenitsyn has confessed, "I knew nothing but a kind of dignified destitution." He knew no home, in the strict sense of an abode that could be guaranteed to keep the weather out; he lived with his mother in a leaky shack, broiled in the summer and frozen in winter. Poor food, poor clothes — due to more than anything to his mother's privileged social origins which of course counted against her in Soviet society — must be set against the excellent training in maths and physics which he received in Rostov. If the training fitted him for Soviet life, the sense of grievance helped to inspire his early ambition to write a book about 1917 and the civil war which would be as big as *War and Peace*. This ambition notwithstanding, in his early manhood he was a Marxist, Leninist and Communist. When he married Natalia Reshetovskaya in 1940, as one biographer has remarked, he must have been "one of the few bridegrooms in history to have taken *Das Kapital* on his honeymoon (and to have read it)."

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sentence to eight years' imprisonment for nothing more serious than derogatory remarks about Stalin in private correspondence and the consequent experience of the several circles of hell in the Gulag Archipelago — all this has been told in graphic personal detail in such masterpieces as *The First Circle* and *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. A biographer can add other eyewitness accounts, but he cannot hope to improve on the central testimony. As for the miraculous recovery from cancer after the release from prison and the equally miraculous rise to public prominence with the publication of *Ivan Denisovich*, Michael Scammell is here at his best. The story of Solzhenitsyn's success, his relations with Tvardovsky and his gradual fall from favour is told blow by blow in dramatic detail. By the end of the 1960s he has noticeably changed. As the critic Lakshin remarked:

He acquired a more dignified bearing, and a tone of peremptory self-assurance crept into his voice with increasing frequency. The miserly attitude towards time, which even previously had been one of his ingrained characteristics... grew into a fussy preoccupation with haste.

The same tone has come increasing.

ly to dominate his public pronouncements, while the miserly attitude towards time must be considered one of the reasons for the hermit-like existence which he has led on his 50-acre estate outside Cavendish, Vermont, in recent years. His biographer's tone in dealing with the many quirks and idiosyncrasies of his subject has, by contrast, an admirable calmness, never peremptory, practically always forgiving, and when driven to disapproval (as in the case of Solzhenitsyn's first full-dress speech in the West, given in Washington in June 1978), it seems sad rather than censorious. "One can only speculate about the reasons for this extraordinary outburst" (page 913). For Solzhenitsyn's outbursts, to be blunt, have become boring. Their manifest ignorance of what the West is about, coupled with their old-fashioned xenophobic Slavophilism and their unreal hopes of re-introducing the Soviets of the 1920s, demonstrate only too clearly the extent to which Solzhenitsyn has become boxed in by his own reputation. The writer as witness has here yielded to the writer as haranguing prophet, with the result that we may be dangerously near to forgetting how courageous was the Solzhenitsyn who talked in his Nobel Prize speech of literature as the memory of a nation and reminded the secretariat of the Soviet Union of Writers, in defending *Cancer Ward* in 1967, that a writer's tasks are not limited to defending or criticizing one or another state system but

concern the secrets of the human heart and conscience, the conflict between life and death, the overcoming of spiritual sorrow and those laws extending throughout all humanity which were born in the immemorial depths of the millennia and will cease only when the sun is extinguished.

Michael Scammell's is an interim biography, but it is doubtful whether the story of Solzhenitsyn's Soviet years, especially those between his initial public prominence and his expulsion in 1974, will ever be told more sympathetically. On the other hand, a thousand pages of biography might have been expected to tell a little more about the personality of its subject, at least as much, say, as a biography of equivalent length might tell us about Tolstoy. This biography does not. What is missing from it is exactly what we have in such abundance in Tolstoy's case: private letters and private diaries, together with copious memoirs. In due course the same may be true of Solzhenitsyn. Whether by that time his reputation will warrant such detailed biographical interest remains to be seen. For the present it is probably Solzhenitsyn's loss rather than ours that he did not choose to cooperate with Michael Scammell in this impressive and remarkably balanced account of his life to date.

Richard Freeborn is professor of Russian literature at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London.

book concludes with an extended description of that 20th-century German-Jewish revival associated with the names of Hermann Cohen, Leo Baeck, Martin Buber and Franz Rosenzweig. A disappointingly brief epilogue deals with events after 1930. "This is a curious and tantalizing book. According to the dust-jacket it is intended for the general reader, but it fails to deal with the one question the general reader is bound to ask: why the Holocaust was not more clearly foreseen and prepared for. Professional scholars will also be disappointed by the mysteriousness surrounding the provenance of the text (left unexplained by a thin foreword by Albert Friedlander) and by the absence of scholarly notes or references to the main writers in the field: Michael Meyer, Alexander Altman and Judah Reinharz. Nevertheless this is an important work, worthy of serious consideration.

James Richmond

James Richmond is professor of religious studies at the University of Lancaster.

BOOKS

Larger than life

Hugh Dalton
by Ben Pimlott
Cape, £25.00
ISBN 0 224 02100 1

An irresolute reader confronted with yet another mammoth biography of a postwar Labour leader might not derive much comfort from Ben Pimlott's preface, stating as it does that "if biography is about understanding everything becomes relevant". He should, however, be strongly encouraged to persevere since this is a compulsively readable book for anybody remotely interested in the subject and the period. Mr Pimlott has enjoyed two great advantages - Hugh Dalton's outrageous personality and the voluminous diaries in which he shamelessly revealed it. He makes the most of his good fortune.

"You can't talk candidly about Dalton without describing him as, in a sense, a monstrous figure" said one of his friends. Beatrice Webb, a strong early influence on both Dalton's Fabianism and his involvement with the London School of Economics, described him as "a subtle wily man with a certain peculiar charm for those not put off by his mannerisms". She commented, like many others, on his "curiously deferential and ingratiating method of address with persons likely to be useful to him". This characteristic failed to impress Churchill who ordered him to be kept at arm's length on account of his "booming voice and shifting eyes" - eyes described variously as cold and grey or as blazing with insincerity.

A mass of admirably marshalled detail enables us to follow Dalton's passage through life at Eton and in the steamy "homosexual atmosphere" of Edwardian King's, where he worshipped at the shrine of Rupert Brooke, at the news of whose death he threw

himself on his bed and sobbed like a child, according to his somewhat anguished, if sorely tried wife. In no single passage of the book does Dalton appear in a less favourable light than in the description of the tragic early death of his only daughter, whom he and his wife deposited at the age of three and a half in a private boarding establishment while they went on a two-month Italian holiday. Friends, indeed, were always to play a much bigger part in Dalton's life than his family, especially if they were young, handsome, intelligent and radically inclined.

Mr Pimlott's admiration for many of Dalton's political achievements never prevents him from revealing what his detractors thought of him. One of these was his permanently estranged sister, who always believed that Dalton only joined Labour because it represented at that stage the least competitive road to political advancement, a view substantiated by Beatrice Webb who wrote: "Dalton changed from Fabianism to Liberalism before the war and came back to the Labour party when it was clear that the Liberals had no future as an alternative government."

The combative and effective side of Dalton's character, not particularly evident at Eton or King's or at the Bar, emerged clearly for the first time on the Italian front in the First World War, where he was honourably involved in the Caporetto debacle, graphically described by Mr Pimlott. Thereafter his progress was rapid, both as an academic economist in Beveridge's rapidly expanding LSE and as a Labour politician in charge of the Board of Trade. Here he laid many of the theoretical and practical foundations of Labour's postwar programme, and acquired the high reputation which made him an obvious choice as either Foreign Secretary or Chancellor of the Exchequer after the Labour landslide.

At the Exchequer Dalton found himself once more in contact with one of his most dazzling Cambridge acquaintances Maynard Keynes, whose utter contempt for Dalton's personality, as demonstrated in Robert Skidelsky's biography, is, if anything, played down by Mr Pimlott. The alternative view of Keynes, as reflected in the manic depressive oscillations of his moods, is particularly



Hugh Dalton

opportunistic. After a rather stormy career at the Ministry of Economic Warfare and as minister in charge of the Special Operations Executive, he was manoeuvred out of office by Brendan Bracken, whose conspiratorial skills more than matched his own. However, owing to the complicated balance of the Coalition chessboard he found himself promoted to be President of the Board of Trade. Here he laid many of the theoretical and practical foundations of Labour's postwar programme, and acquired the high reputation which made him an obvious choice as either Foreign Secretary or Chancellor of the Exchequer after the Labour landslide.

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skillfully handled. The author makes a good case for his view that the Chancellor's resignation after his famous Budget indiscretion was in part a gesture of mounting despair on Dalton's part, cunningly seized on by Attlee.

Although he briefly returned to office, the rest of Dalton's life was devoted willingly to forwarding the fortunes of his youthful protégés whom he called his poodles, and less willingly to the hatchet politics which intensified among the Labour leaders in the late forties and early fifties. Among his protégés Anthony Crosland seems to have taken the place in Dalton's heart vacated by the death of Rupert Brooke. Mr Pimlott has made excellent use of oral and other sources in showing how assiduous Dalton always was in spotting and furthering youthful political talent in the Labour ranks. But his loves were matched in their intensity by his hates. There are to be found in the book some remarkably outspoken comments on some of his fellow labourers in the socialist vineyard. Visiting Australia just before the war, he commented "Here they have too few intellectuals in the Labour Party; at home we have too many and too talkative and too scribblish (Rowse, Cole, Laski). These semi-crocks, diabetics and undersized Semites would cut no ice with these Aussies. The last two would be more jealous than ever if they could see me in action with the local comrades!" At the height of the 1947 coal shortage Shillwell felt that more use could be made of prison labour and recalled that when he was himself imprisoned in the first war he had spent all his time reading ashers. To which Dalton replied: "a very suitable occupation for the future Minister of Fuel and Power".

On January 14, 1962 the dying Dalton was admitted to a private ward in University College Hospital. There he made so much noise that he had to be moved to a public geriatric ward with 28 other men. By that time it was sadly a question of *vax et praeterea nihil*.

T. E. B. Howarth's latest book "Prospect and Reality: Great Britain 1945-1955" is published by Collins on April 25.

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Very wet noodles

The Policy of the Entente: Essays on the Determinants of British Foreign Policy, 1904-1914

by Keith M. Wilson
Cambridge University Press, £19.50
ISBN 0 521 30195 5

Kaiser Wilhelm II held the British in low esteem. He considered us to be noodles who only rarely had lucid intervals. It must therefore have been a considerable trial to his shade that he should have been the subject of a book which he would have found both comprehensible and less capricious than that of his own Imperial Germany. Now at last a book has appeared that he could welcome almost without reservation. For in Keith Wilson's collection of essays a thesis is advanced that depicts the British as astonishingly self-deceiving and as strategically perverse to the point of fantasy.

That Wilson's central proposition is that those in London who designed and maintained the Triple Entente were neither present supporters of a threatened balance of power in Europe nor unduly alarmed at talk of German naval expansion pressing assaults on the British Empire. Instead, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey, together with their advisors in the Foreign Office, emerge as such single-minded apostles of "appeasement" as to leave Neville Chamberlain and his coterie in the 1930s looking robust by comparison. Nor is it only the Foreign Office that allegedly adopted a "wet" approach prior to 1914 and even beyond: the War Office, the Admiralty and the top leadership of both the Liberal and Conservative parties were likewise motivated by the same dread of confrontation.

We are in fact invited to accept a splendid inversion of the critique of Grey and his supporters as traditionally presented by historians with "hawkish" sympathies. Among the latter it

has hitherto been held that, if anything, the British failed to do enough to bind themselves to their Entente partners. The argument has usually run that had he ignored the Liberal Cabinet's pacifists and radicals and proceeded to forge an outright alliance with France and Russia, Grey might conceivably have succeeded in deterring the central powers from taking the less steps in the wake of the Sarajevo assassination. But on Mr Wilson's remarkable reading of the evidence such a course would not have been robust at all. On the contrary, it would only have amounted to an even more fanatical pursuit of "appeasement".

How, then can this seemingly ridiculous interpretation possibly be sustained? The explanation, according to Dr Wilson, is simple and obvious: it was fear of Russia and not of Germany that determined the entire course of British foreign and defence policy in the early twentieth century up to and even beyond the war.

With skilful and possibly somewhat selective use of documents, Dr Wilson proceeds to build up his case. The original move towards rapprochement with Paris is explained almost exclusively in terms of British imperial vulnerability, particularly in Asia. Lord Cromer, for example, is quoted as seeing it as "possibly a stepping stone to a general understanding with Russia". We are thus on a road that takes us inexorably to the Somme and Passchendaele. In Dr Wilson's words: "France had to be supported officially, otherwise all hope of an agreement with Russia would disappear. Once an agreement with Russia had been obtained, however, and its main aim of British policy secured, her commitment in no way increased. The necessity of supporting France remained; that of supporting Russia was added. The immediate consequences of failure to support either would have been isolated. The ultimate consequences did not bear thinking about."

As for Germany Dr Wilson devotes an entire chapter to an attempt to establish that the British Foreign Office "deliberately" mistook the aims and objectives of that country which made it impossible for them to believe her to possess any real threat to their own security. Thus we have Dr Wilson and his colleagues on Great Britain over the brink in 1914.

There is of course an anterior question which Dr Wilson does not fail to address. If the threat of Russia was really so central to our calculations why was there no faction arguing that we should be prepared to try to restrain her rather than pursue "appeasement" to the point of entering an all-out war with an essentially benign Germany? The explanation offered is one with which we today are all too familiar: money. "Shortage of money," Dr Wilson writes, "was the chronic complaint which... because so acute as to be no longer tolerable." He quotes Sir Thomas Sandars, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1895 to 1906, as justifying the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 in these terms: "We could not pursue a really successful policy of antagonism to Russia without enormous sacrifices which the public and the Government would not agree to."

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If Dr Wilson is correct in his interpretation, it would thus appear that the British elite could not see the scale as even been expected to comprehend. As it reflects dependently on the consequences of the collapse of the country's wealth and world role, it is naturally tempted to give a welcome to this engaging combination to the debate about the origins of the present woes. Nevertheless, something causes me to wonder, against my instincts, whether just possibly Dr Wilson may be among the most egregious noodles of us all.

David Carlton

Dr Carlton is senior lecturer in international history at the Open University.

BOOKS

Personal selections

A History of Greek Literature
by Peter Levi
Viking, £14.95
ISBN 0 670 801100 3

There are few histories of Greek literature in English, a fact which might be seen as a justification for writing one, but also as a hint that the difficulties of the task have deterred a lot of potentially qualified scholars.

Peter Levi, the Oxford Professor of Poetry, makes it clear in his introduction that he is writing for the learner rather than the expert. He is attempting to feed a hungry curiosity about Greek poetry and prose, which arose when traditional classical education almost foundered. He addresses a readership which "wants Greek poetry and prose for their true nature and on their merits... without any reference to education". His public is presumed to have read Greek only in translation, and not a great deal of that. His purpose is to show them what Greek literature contains, and what it is like, to illustrate its attractions and help them to understand its history. He also wanted to formulate his own impression from many years of reading, and concluded that he must get his ideas on to paper within a year, or else give up.

The result is an impressionistic and random kind of survey. Separate chapters are devoted to the leading writers in each genre, to Homer, the Athenian dramatists, the historians, Plato; and to significant groupings, the early lyric poets, the orators, Hellenistic poetry. But all these works are examined in terms of specimen passages which make a personal impact on Professor Levi. They are not discussed as part of the writer's development, nor in relation to the composition which contains them, considered as an artistic whole. So the view is presented through a microscope rather than a telescope. We are invited to look at the grain of the wood, but not the tree. Let alone the forest. It is rather as if the Parthenon were considered only in terms of a few sections of the frieze. In the same way very little attention is paid to the changing background of historical events. It is impossible to understand the evolution of, say, the comedy of Aristophanes into that of Menander without some account of the decline of the city state in general and of Athenian power in particular, and the effect on the communal life of the polis.

This mode of approach could only serve, if at all, for the work of lyrical poets of which only a small proportion survives - Sappho, for example. It is least adequate for those authors who deal with human activity on the grandest scale, whether in epic, drama or history, and in whose writings the architectural or structural element is no less important than the detail in close-up. These, after all, were the major literary forms which the Greeks in a miraculously short timespan invented and established, and which have served as the models for western literature ever since. Why have they? Because the Greeks were the first to shape the perennial substance of human experience into myth, and thence into literary form, and to interpret it in moral, intellectual, and psychological terms, which are at once archetypal and mature, ideational and carefully balanced of attention between form and content. We need an account both of how the tragedians handled and developed the component parts of their myth - prologue, soliloquy, debate, choral song, and of their respective and strikingly distinct conceptions of the relation between mortal man and the divine will. Judged by these requirements the treatments of, for example, the *Oresteia*, the *Oedipus Tyrannus*, and the *Bacchae*, are sketchy in the extreme. At the same time the generalisations passed on the dramatists are shamefully light-weight, if not empty of meaning. Aschylus is hardly added to the repertoire of things said about the gods. "Poetry was the life of the polis," says Professor Levi. "Euripides' electric and he is intensely dramatic." Menander's "language jumps about like a basket of live fish".

The Early Greek Poets and Their Times
by Anthony J. Podlecki
University of British Columbia Press, £21.75
ISBN 0 7748 0193 X

Coming nearly twenty years after he gave us *The Political Background of Aeschylus' Tragedies*, Anthony Podlecki's new book attempts a similar approach to the more disparate and fragmentary material of the early Greek poets. It is written, he explains, in the conviction that they "cannot be appreciated fully, or even, in some cases, understood at all, apart from the sociohistorical milieu in which they worked". But what he provides is not quite what one would expect.

The entire book is devoted to discussing individual poets, one after the other. Podlecki's method is generally to work outward from the texts themselves, examining the particular problems which they give rise. The *ne plus ultra* of this approach is reached in the account of Homer. Podlecki believes him to have been a single individual who composed both *Iliad* and *Odyssey* between 725 and 700 BC; but he relegatizes this information to a parenthetical observation that "it is not a survey of the argument". We get a survey of oral poetry, formulae, memories of the Mycenaean civilization and so on - a useful, certainly, for those new to the subject; but of the society for which Homer sang, and which surely must have influenced the way he sang, scarcely a word.

The "socio-historical" questions which can illuminate those poets are, after all, many. The role of the symposium, the circumstances which gave rise not only to male homosexuality but to the female homosexuality voiced in Alcman and Sappho, the

Professor Levi is himself a poet, and he is at his best in what were evidently the most congenial sections of the book to write, namely those devoted to the early lyric poets, such as Alcman, Alcaeus and Sappho, and later to Theocritus. He is sensitive to the varieties of dialect in which Greek poetry abounds, and extremely alert to the nuances of poetic language. And he does the reader another valuable service in this field, since he discusses the principal verse forms employed by the Greeks, hexameters, elegies, elegiacs and the various lyric metres, and considers how the poets developed the potentialities of each. His chapters on Homer and Aeschylus are also usefully informative in bringing the reader up to date with recent scholarly research and shifts of opinion.

Speed of production has not helped the book's accuracy. Misprints are fairly numerous; Clytemnestra is often alluded to and invariably misspelled (without an n); she was not the sister of Nemesis. For the translations of the various writers Professor Levi has ranged far and wide, and many of his choices are excellent; he also uses a number of his own, which are of variable quality, and sometimes introduce additions and interpolations into the Greek. Unfortunately there is no systematic acknowledgement of translators: thus in the chapter on Homer, Chapman, Pope, Tennyson, Lang and the author himself are all quoted, but only haphazardly identified. Years' translations of the *Oedipus* plays are rightly praised for their magnificent renderings of the choruses, but it is not mentioned that the English text is drastically abridged and that the dialogue often closely follows Jebb's prose version. Nor are translations of Thucydides or Xenophon get a recommendation, while the long obsolete Dryden/Clough version of Plutarch does, is not easy to understand. Professor Levi pays a generous tribute to the late Alvin Lesky, whose book is a model of its kind, though not written for the learner. The present enterprise still leaves the hungry and curious reader looking for much of the substance and guidance he deserves.

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Focus on the text

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Decay and renewal

The Byzantine Empire 1025-1204: a political history
by Michael Angold
Longman, £14.95 and £8.95
ISBN 0 582 49060 X and 49061 8

The notion that the Byzantine Empire was a stagnant and immutable autocracy that went on declining and falling for more than a millennium has long since been discredited. Historians since Gibbon have amply demonstrated that it owed its survival and its expansion to a remarkable aptitude for adapting its structure, its economy, its defences and its ideas to changing circumstances. In recent years the phrase "continuity and change" has been much in vogue as a subtitle to numerous historical studies. Dr Angold prefers the words "decay and renewal", but the message is much the same.

He has taken as his subject the 180 years between the death of the Emperor Basil II, the last effective ruler of the Macedonian dynasty, and the cataclysm of the Fourth Crusade, which changed the face not only of Byzantium but of the whole Christian world. These were the years in which the balance of power in that world shifted decisively from East to West. When Basil II died in 1025 the strength and wealth of his empire seemed to be unchallenged from the south of Italy to the Euphrates, from the Danube to Syria. Less than fifty years later the Normans had overrun Italy; the Seljuq Turks had eroded the empire's heartland in Asia Minor; and the schism between the churches of Rome and Constantinople had highlighted the growing ideological divergence between the Latin West and the Greek East. None of these developments had been foreseen by Basil. Yet each of them heralded the phenomenon of the crusades, which proved in the end to be the most potent instruments of change and decay in the Byzantine world.

To have little Latin and less Greek is a deprivation now taken for granted. Even a reading knowledge of French seems to be asking too much. Teachers and students alike will therefore welcome this book since it is the first monograph in English to cover this important period for which the standard textbooks hitherto have been the ponderous but elegantly written tomes of the French scholar Ferdinand Chandon published between 1900 and 1912. Angold knows more than Chandon because there are now more primary sources available; and although he declares his book to be a political history he digs much deeper than the surface of politics. He has a keen eye for Chandon for economic and social factors; and he is aware that politics and religion went together in the Byzantine theocracy.

The tentative humanism of men like Michael Psellos and the mysticism of Symeon the New Theologian Angold sees as manifestations of individualism dangerous to a system that was authoritarian in spiritual as well as in temporal matters. The Emperor Alexius Comnenus, who restored order after the chaotic rule of his predecessors, did so partly by stifling all forms of deviationism, intellectual as well as religious, and partly by restoring the aristocratic principle and placing his government firmly in the hands of his own family. His grandson, the Emperor Manuel I, quite rightly wins a lion's share of this book, not least because of his love-hate relationship with the Latins, the crusaders and merchants from the West who had made their presence felt in such embarrassing numbers. Some of them had qualities that Manuel admired. Some found favour at his court. But in the end still more his people were justifiably afraid of being overwhelmed by them.

Thanks to the political realism of the Comnenian emperors the 12th century can now be seen to have been one of great prosperity for Byzantium, a time of renewal and not decay. They were not to blame for the way in which their feeble successors allowed the empire to collapse from within, leaving itself open to a brutally successful takeover bid by the westerners. This, Dr Angold

concludes, perhaps rather lamely, is predictable, "part of the curious political cycle at Byzantium of decay and renewal". There is then a certain inevitability about the crime of the Fourth Crusade. This is an acceptably modern view. The Venetians, whom it is tempting to suspect as the chief criminals, are to be excused because they were bad business men. They invested far more of their capital in the enterprise than they could ever hope to recover from the crusaders whom they had contracted to ferry to Egypt. This too is a fashionably modern interpretation. But the Greek historian and statesman, Nicetas Choniates, who was there at the time, had no doubt that the villain of the piece, the agent of the mortal decay of Byzantium, was the blind and aged Doge of Venice.

This is a fresh and stimulating study, stronger on analysis than on narrative, which sometimes runs to confusion. The references are perhaps too sparse. For example, the reader might well like to be told where one can find out more about those Venetian hucksters and entrepreneurs Romano and Samuel Mairano. The maps are clear and helpful, but there are no genealogical tables to help the reader chart the ramifications of the ruling families, their marriages and their offspring.

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The second volume of *Translated Documents of Greece and Rome: From the end of the Peloponnesian War to the battle of Ipsus* edited by Phillip Harding has recently been published by Cambridge University Press (£22.50 and £7.95). The book is designed to supplement existing translations of historical works of the period, so that students without Greek or Latin can study the 4th century in greater depth.

George Allen & Unwin (Publishers) Ltd., PO Box 18, Park Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP2 4TE.

A natural number two

Austen Chamberlain: gentleman in politics
by David Dutton
Routledge, £14.95
ISBN 0 85030 0018 2

To lose the British premiership once is certainly a misfortune, but to miss it three times - Austen Chamberlain's chief claim to fame - suggests a remarkable degree of carelessness.

The explanation is not so much that he always played the game, as Churchill put it, but that he never knew how to. His ambitious father had mapped out his career and prepared his path to the top so thoroughly that Austen never valued high office enough to want to fight hard for it. Overshadowed by Joseph and the tariff reform campaign before 1914, he was doomed to watch his younger brother Neville emerge in the 1920s as the natural successor to the despised Stanley Baldwin. Yet Austen - a far more instinctively Conservative than either Joseph or Neville - as David Dutton makes clear - would have stayed at the top of the pole, but for his complete lack of perception of his fellow men.

His failure to win the party leadership in 1911, for example, reflected his inability to ally the suspicion that he was not a good enough Conservative. In fact he dutifully espoused his father's policy without ever feeling any passion for it. Like most Conservatives he accepted protectionism as a desirable expedient but saw that there were things far more important in Conservatism. Yet he never got this across to the party. By 1921, on the other hand, Conservatives had come to appreciate Austen as a better party man than Bonar Law, and in this spirit they welcomed his leadership as likely to give the party its independence from Lloyd George. Typically he failed to grasp this point. Essentially Chamber-

lain enjoyed the Coalition because he was a natural number two, largely deficient in the flair, the ideas, the self-confidence or the popular appeal that might have fitted him for leadership of a government.

It would be pleasant to record that, as befits a failure, Austen Chamberlain was an attractive personality. Alas he comes across, as aloof, desiccated, narrow-minded, arrogant and self-righteous; instead of being quietly noble in defeat he continually whined about the men who had beaten him. "When colleagues said of him that he had 'an efficient humdrum mind' (Edwin Montagu), that he was 'supremely common-place and lacking in inspiration' (J. C. C. Davidson), or that he had 'excellence of character rather than capacity' (Lloyd George), they were trying to be complimentary." With such a bore as a subject it is a tribute to David Dutton's skills that he has produced a biography that retains its pace and readability throughout. He has rightly resisted the temptation to which a number of recent political biographers have succumbed of inflicting a massive volume upon his readers.

However, uninspiring, Austen Chamberlain occupied several major posts - the Exchequer, the India Office, the Foreign Office and the Admiralty - in a parliamentary career lasting 45 years. As long as efficiency, sufficiency and ideas were not required he coped well enough. As Chancellor in 1903-5 he found the nimble Baldwin turning things around him on the tariff question. At the India Office he was a popular man. Chamberlain and the surrender at Kut. He arrived at the Admiralty in 1931 just in time for the Invergordon Mutiny. By Chamberlain's standards his period as Lloyd George's unimpeachable, economizing Chancellor after the war counts as a success. The climax came at the Foreign Office during 1924-29 when he negotiated the Locarno Agreements. Though apparently confident in this achievement, Chamberlain's "Dutton points out" have been the starting point of British commitment to Europe and the further link of his involvement. With his lifelong antipathy to Germany

able view of her as a wronged power; yet still contrived to miss this opportunity to carve out a lasting reputation as an opponent of appeasement despite his highly critical view of government policy in the 1930s. "Neville," he lectured his brother shortly before his elevation as Prime Minister, "you must remember you don't know anything about foreign affairs."

Did Chamberlain's long career make any impact on the course of British history in the 20th century? On the major crises in which he was closely involved - 1911, May 1915, December 1916, 1922 - this biography does not seek to modify the generally accepted view of his role. Indeed, the author passes over these events surprisingly rapidly, perhaps because the papers have not yielded any fresh insights. Chamberlain assumes some importance in perhaps two respects, both characteristically negative. First, as a Coalitionist after 1918 he shows the insubstantial nature of the prospective centre party. For him Coalition had little basis in ideas, policy or philosophy which might be shared with his collaborators. He was a Coalitionist only out of personal chagrin with his party as a result of the reform in 1911, and because he found it a comfortable expedient. It is a coherent centre position existed in politics Chamberlain did not recognize it. Secondly, his attitudes after 1918 mark him out as a rather rigid and old-fashioned Conservative. He was, for example, horrified by Neville's proposals for a government house building programme. Incurably hostile towards trade unions, he genuinely considered the Labour Party to be a menace because it was controlled "from" outside Parliament. Had he held on to the Conservative leadership in 1922 the course of interwar history would have been much bumpier than it was. Conservatives have cause to be grateful to Stanley Baldwin and to their own peculiar skill in the art of changing leaders.

Martin Pugh

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Allen & Unwin International Politics

The Falklands War
Lessons for Strategy, Diplomacy and International Law

Edited by Alberto R. Coll and Anthony C. Arend

The essays of distinguished scholars and practitioners in the fields of diplomacy, military affairs and international politics and law combine in an objective and informative analysis of the Falklands war. The collection represents the first comprehensive work in this vein and it should be welcomed by anyone who wishes to gain greater insight into the Falklands war and the continuing crisis underlying it.

May 1985 Hardback £18.00 Paperback £7.95

BOOKS

Larger than life

Hugh Dalton
by Ben Pimlott
Cape, £25.00
ISBN 0 224 02100 1

An irresolute reader confronted with yet another mammoth biography of a postwar Labour leader might not derive much comfort from Ben Pimlott's preface, stating as it does that "if biography is about understanding everything becomes relevant". He should, however, be strongly encouraged to persevere since this is a compulsively readable book for any body remotely interested in the subject and the period. Mr Pimlott has enjoyed two great advantages - Hugh Dalton's outrageous personality and the voluminous diaries in which he shamelessly revealed it. He makes the most of his good fortune.

"You can't talk candidly about Dalton without describing him as, in a sense, a monstrous figure," said one of his friends. Ben Pimlott, a strong early influence on both Dalton's Fabianism and his involvement with the London School of Economics, described him as "a subtle wily man with a certain peculiar charm for those not put off by his mannerisms". She also commented, like many others, on his "curiously deferential and ingratiating method of address with persons likely to be useful to him". This characteristic failed to impress Churchill who ordered him to be kept at arm's length on account of his "booming voice and shifting eyes". Eyes described variously as cold and grey or as blazing with insincerity.

A mass of admirably marshalled detail enables us to follow Dalton's passage through life at Eton and in the steamy "homoeotic" atmosphere of Edwardian King's, where he worshipped at the shrine of Rupert Brooke, at the news of whose death he threw

himself on his bed and sobbed like a child, according to his somewhat anguished, if sorely tried wife. In no single passage does the book do Dalton appear in a less favourable light than in the description of the tragic early death of his only daughter, whom he and his wife deposited at the age of three and a half in a private boarding establishment while they went on a two-month Italian holiday. Friends, indeed, were always to play a much bigger part in Dalton's life than his family, especially if they were young, handsome, intelligent and radically inclined.

Mr Pimlott's admiration for many of Dalton's political achievements never prevents him from revealing with admirable candour what his many detractors thought of him. One of these was his permanently estranged sister, who always believed that Dalton only joined Labour because it represented at that stage the least competitive road to political advancement, a view substantiated by Beatrice Webb who wrote: "Dalton changed from Fabianism to Liberalism before the war and came back to the Labour party when it was clear that the Liberals had no future as an alternative government."

The combative and effective side of Dalton's character, not particularly evident at Eton or King's or at the Bar, emerged clearly for the first time on the Italian front in the First World War, where he was honourably involved in the Caporetto debacle, graphically described by Mr Pimlott. Thereafter his progress was rapid, both as an academic economist in Beveridge's rapidly expanding LSE and as Labour politician in which sphere he demonstrated remarkable resilience in surviving four elections in just over two years. Elected for Bishop Auckland, he served briefly in the 1929 government as Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, where his lifelong, if always unfulfilled, ambitions lay and where he learnt to quarrel with the officials whom he described as "the pained pangs of the FO". With the National Executive Committee as his platform for exhortation and manoeuvre he played a valuable part in turning the tide of pacifism in the party after 1937.

While the first war stiffened Dalton's ambition, the second somewhat fortuitously gave him his great political



Hugh Dalton

opportunity. After a rather stormy career at the Ministry of Economic Warfare and as minister in charge of the Special Operations Executive he was manoeuvred out of office by Brendan Bracken, whose conspiratorial skills more than matched his own. However, owing to the complicated balance of the Coalition chessboard he found himself promoted to be President of the Board of Trade. Here he laid many of the theoretical and practical foundations of Labour's postwar programme, and acquired the high reputation which made him an obvious choice as either Foreign Secretary or Chancellor of the Exchequer after the Labour landslide.

At the Exchequer Dalton found himself once more in contact with one of his most dazzling Cambridge acquaintances Maynard Keynes, whose utter contempt for Dalton's personality, as demonstrated in Robert Skidelsky's biography, is, if anything, played down by Mr Pimlott. The alternative play of triumph and disaster in Dalton's Chancellorship, as reflected in the manic depressive oscillations of his moods, is particularly

skillfully handled. The author makes a good case for his view that the Chancellor's resignation after his famous Budget indiscretion was in part a gesture of mounting despair on Dalton's part, cunningly seized on by Attlee.

Although he briefly returned to office, the rest of Dalton's life was devoted willingly to forwarding the fortunes of his youthful protégés whom he called his poodles, and less willingly to the hatchet politics which intensified among the Labour leaders in the late forties and early fifties. Among his proteges Anthony Crosland seems to have taken the place in Dalton's heart vacated by the death of Rupert Brooke. Mr Pimlott has made excellent use of oral and other sources in showing how assiduous Dalton always was in spotting and furthering young political talent in the Labour ranks. But his loves were matched in their intensity by his hates. There are to be found in the book some remarkably outspoken comments on some of his fellow labourers in the socialist vineyard. Visiting Australia just before the war, he commented "Here they have too few intellectuals in the Labour Party; at home we have too many and too talkative and too scribblish (Rowse, Cole, Laski). These semi-crowds, diabetics and under-sized Semites would do no ice with these Aussies. The last two would be more pleasant than ever if they could see me in action with the local comrades!" At the height of the 1947 coal shortage Shinglewell felt that more use could be made of prison labour and recalled that when he was himself imprisoned in the first war he had spent all his time riddling ashes. To which Dalton replied: "a very suitable occupation for the future Minister of Fuel and Power".

On January 14, 1962 the dying Dalton was admitted to a private ward in University College Hospital. There he made so much noise that he had to be moved to a public geriatric ward with 28 other men. By that time it was sadly a question of *vox et praeterea nihil*.

T. E. B. Howarth
T. E. B. Howarth's latest book "Prospect and Reality: Great Britain 1945-1955" is published by Collins on April 25.

Very wet noodles

The Policy of the Entente: Essays on the Determinants of British Foreign Policy, 1904-1914
by Keith M. Wilson
Cambridge University Press, £19.50
ISBN 0 521 30195 5

Kaiser Wilhelm II held the British in low esteem. He considered us to be noodles who only rarely had lucid intervals. It must therefore have been a considerable trial to his shade that in recent years most historians have held that the 1914-1918 conduct of British foreign policy was both more comprehensible and less capricious than that of his own Imperial Germany. Now at last a book has appeared that he could welcome almost without reservation. For in Keith Wilson's collection of essays a thesis is advanced that depicts the British as astoundingly self-deceiving and as strategically perverse to the point of fantasy.

Dr Wilson's central proposition is that those in London who designed and maintained the Triple Entente were neither present supporters of a threatened balance of power in Europe nor unduly alarmed at talk of German naval expansion pressing assaults on the British Empire. Instead, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey, together with their advisers in the Foreign Office, emerge as such single-minded apostles of "appeasement" as to leave Neville Chamberlain and his coterie in the 1930s looking robust by comparison. Nor is it only the Foreign Office that allegedly adopted this "new" approach prior to 1914 and even before the War Office, the Admiralty and the top leadership of both the Liberal and Conservative parties were likewise motivated by the same dread of confrontation.

We are in fact invited to accept a splendid inversion of the critique of Grey and his supporters as traditionally presented by historians with "hawkish" sympathies. Among the latter it

has hitherto been held that, if anything, the British failed to do enough to blind themselves to their entente partners. The argument has usually run that had he ignored the Liberal Cabinet's pacifists and radicals and proceeded to forge an outright alliance with France and Russia, Grey might conceivably have succeeded in deterring the central powers from taking reckless steps in the wake of the Sarajevo assassination. But on Dr Wilson's remarkable reading of the evidence such a course would not have been robust at all. On the contrary, it would only have amounted to an even more fanatical pursuit of "appeasement".

How, then can this seemingly ridiculous interpretation possibly be sustained? The explanation, according to Dr Wilson, is simple and obvious: it was fear of Russia and not of Germany that determined the entire course of British foreign and defence policy in the early twentieth century up to and even beyond Sarajevo.

With skillful and possibly somewhat selective use of documents, Dr Wilson proceeds to build up his case. The original move towards rapprochement with Paris is explained almost exclusively in terms of British imperial vulnerability, particularly in Asia. Lord Cromer, for example, is quoted as seeing it as "possibly a stepping-stone to a general understanding with Russia". We are thus on a road that takes us inexorably to the Somme and Passchendaele. In Dr Wilson's words: "France had to be supported originally, otherwise all hope of an agreement with Russia would disappear. Once an agreement with Russia had been obtained, however, the main aim of British policy secured, her commitment in no way decreased. The necessity of supporting France remained; that of supporting Russia was added. The immediate consequences of failure to support either would have been isolation. The ultimate consequences did not bear thinking about."

As for Germany Dr Wilson devotes an entire chapter to an attempt to establish that the British Foreign Office "generally mistook the aims which were the driving force of German policy and objectives, and in consequence credited her with intentions they did not believe her to possess." Thus it was that Grey and his colleagues took Great Britain over the brink in 1914. There is of course an anterior question which Dr Wilson does not fail to address. If the threat of Russia was really so central to our calculations why was there no faction arguing that we should be prepared to try to resist her rather than pursue "appeasement" to the point of entering an all-out war with an essentially benign Germany? The explanation offered is one with which we today are all too familiar: national penury. "Shortage of money," Dr Wilson writes, "was the chronic complaint which... became so acute as to be no longer tolerable." He quotes Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1895 to 1906, as justifying the Anglo-Russian Conventions of 1907 in these terms: "We could not pursue a really successful policy of antagonism to Russia without effort and the outbreak of revolution in 1905 - as indeed Dr Wilson points out. However, this is precisely what, in his opinion, British policy is about."

If Dr Wilson is correct in his interpretation, it would thus appear that the British elite consisted of a horde of noodles built on such an heroic scale as even Kaiser Bill could scarcely have been expected to comprehend. As I reflect despondently on the consequences of the collapse of my country's wealth and world role, I am naturally tempted to give a warm welcome to this engaging contribution to the debate about the origins of our present woes. Nevertheless, something causes me to wonder, against all my instincts, whether just possibly Dr Wilson may be among the most egregious noodles of us all.

David Carlton
Dr Carlton is senior lecturer in International History at the Open University.

BOOKS

Personal selections

A History of Greek Literature
by Peter Levi
Viking, £14.95
ISBN 0 670 801100 3

There are few histories of Greek literature in English, a fact which might be seen as a justification for writing one, but also as a hint that the difficulties of the task have deterred a lot of potentially qualified scholars.

Peter Levi, the Oxford Professor of Poetry, makes it clear in his introduction that he is writing for the learner rather than the expert. He is attempting to feed a hungry curiosity about Greek poetry and prose, which arose when traditional classical education almost foundered. He addresses a readership which "wants Greek poetry and prose for their true nature and on their merits... without any reference to education". His public is presumed to have read Greek only in translation, and not a great deal of that. His purpose is to show them what Greek literature contains, and what it is like, to illustrate its attractions and help them to understand its history. He also wants to formulate his own impressions from many years of reading, and concluded that he must get his ideas on paper within a year, or else give up.

The result is an impressionistic and random kind of survey. Separate chapters are devoted to the leading writers in each genre, to Homer, the Athenian dramatists, the historians, Plato; and to significant groupings, the early lyric poets, the orators, Hellenistic poetry. But all these works are examined in terms of specimen passages which make a personal impact on Professor Levi. None of these developments is a part of the writer's development, nor in relation to the composition which contains them, considered as an artistic whole. So the view is presented through a microscope rather than a telescope. We are invited to look at the grain of the wood, but not the tree, let alone the forest. It is rather as if the Parthenon were considered only in terms of a few sections of the frieze. In the same way very little attention is paid to the changing background of historical events. It is impossible to understand the evolution of, say, the comedy of Aristophanes into that of Menander without some account of the decline of the city state in general and of Athenian power in particular, and the effect on the communal life of the polis.

This mode of approach could only serve, if at all, for the work of lyrical poets of which only a small proportion survives - Sappho, for example. It is least adequate for those authors who deal with human activity on the grand scale, whether in epic, drama or history, and in whose writings the architectural or structural element is no less important than the effect seen in close-up. These, after all, were the major literary forms which the Greeks in a miraculously short timespan invented and established, and which have served as the models for western culture ever since. Why have they? Because the Greeks were the first to shape the perennial substance of human experience into myth, and thence into literary form, and to interpret it in moral, intellectual, and psychological terms. To introduce these masterpieces, which are at once archetypal and mature, demands a most careful balance of attention between form and content. We need an account both of how the tragedians handled and developed the component parts of their plays - prologue, soliloquy, debate, messenger's narrative, participation of the chorus - and of their respective and strikingly distinct conceptions of the relation between mortal man and the divine will. Judged by these requirements the tragedians, for example, the *Oresteia*, the *Oedipus Tyrannus* and the *Bacchae* are sketchy in the abstract; and in the time the generalizations passed on the dramatists are disturbingly light-weight. If not empty of meaning, Aeschylus hardly adds to the repertoire of things said about the gods. "Poetry was the life of his [Sophocles'] soul," Euripides' poetry is electric and he is intensely dramatic. Menander's "language jumps about like a basket of live fish."

Richard Jenkyns
Richard Jenkyns is a fellow of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Decay and renewal

The Byzantine Empire 1025-1204: a political history
by Michael Angold
Longman, £14.95 and £8.95
ISBN 0 582 49060 X and 49061 R

The notion that the Byzantine Empire was a stagnant and immutable autocracy that went on declining and falling for more than a millennium has long since been discredited. Historians since Gibbon have amply demonstrated that it owed its survival and its expansion to a remarkable aptitude for adapting its structure, its economy, its defences and its ideas to changing circumstances. In recent years the phrase "continuity and change" has been much in vogue as a subtitle to numerous historical studies. Dr Angold prefers the words "decay and renewal", but the message is much the same.

He has taken as his subject the 180 years between the death of the Emperor Basil II, the last effective ruler of the Macedonian dynasty, and the cataclysm of the Fourth Crusade, which changed the face not only of Byzantium but of the whole Christian world. These were the years in which the balance of power in that world shifted decisively from East to West. When Basil II died in 1025 the strength and wealth of his empire seemed to be unchallenged from the south of Italy to the Euphrates, from the Danube to Syria. Less than fifty years later the Normans had overrun Italy; the Seljuk Turks had eroded the empire's heartland in Asia Minor; and the schism between the churches of Rome and Constantinople had highlighted the growing ideological divergence between the Latin West and the Greek East. None of these developments had been foreseen by Basil. Yet each of them heralded the phenomenon of the crusades, which proved in the end to be the most potent instruments of change and decay in the Byzantine world.

To have little Latin and less Greek is a deprivation now taken for granted. competitive ethos - all these are things distinctly different from what shaped the way poets wrote. How did the rise and fall of the tyrants and the character of their courts affect poetry? Why is parting a dominant theme in Sappho? Are the "reactionary" sentiments of Theognis conventional or a response to social pressures? Podlecki is happier with the individual talent than with tradition or convention; and he is inclined to judge in straightforwardly modern categories. Alcman and his friends give the impression of "flower-decorated whatever" - "flower-decorated" of whatever age, which girls turn their deepest feelings towards one another "almost by default"; Pindar's poetry expresses a personal conservatism. Podlecki does have some discussion of "tyranny"; and pretty odd it is too. He decides that "harmannos" is a pejorative term in Greek, citing in support a line of Sophocles' *Oedipus* but mentioning neither that most scholars believe the text to be corrupt nor that "harmannos" is used generally in the play in a clearly neutral sense.

What Podlecki offers is a series of discussions of well known problems: the date of the eclipse in Archilochus, the origins of Alcman, Solon's reforms and (oh yes) the Great Rhetra, complete with excursus on Lycurgus. These things are honestly and for the most part judiciously examined; and Podlecki's distaste for the speculative has its virtues in a field where fancy has been so philoprogenitively bred. In fact the publisher has done him no service in advertising his "new approach". In fact the approach is, for better or worse, entirely traditional, no different from the early parts of the chapters in Maurice Bowra's *Greek Lyric Poetry*. The book seems to be meant as a straightforward survey of the historical problems and allusions in the early poets, designed to be accessible to those with little or no Greek; as such it is clear and serviceable enough.

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Edited by Alberto R. Coll and Anthony C. Arend
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BOOKS

Visual analogies

Pictures and Texts: Henry James, A. L. Coburn, and new ways of seeing in literary culture
by Ralph F. Bogardus
UMI Research Press/Bowker, £38.50
ISBN 0 8357 1471 3

Henry James generally disliked having his fiction illustrated. Pictures competed with his text, distracted from it, substituted values and interests of their own. As for photography, during most of his life James disparaged "that hideous inexpressiveness of the mechanical document". Yet from 1907 to 1909 the New York edition of his novels and tales—the embodiment and climax of his life's work—appeared with 24 frontispieces in photogravure, by Alvin Langdon Coburn; and this arrangement was suggested, furthered, and warmly praised by James himself.

In this handsome book Professor Bogardus provides more context for the collaboration than earlier scholars have done. By 1907 pictorial photography had all but won its battle for acceptance as an art form. Coburn specialised in the artistic rendering of outdoor scenes, and James liked both the man and his work. In James's fiction *locale* was important; and he saw that pictures of places—a street in St John's Wood, a country house, a bridge over the Seine—might suggestively embellish his texts without competing against his treatment of particular episodes. (Neither Dr Bogardus nor any other commentator mentions the etched topographical frontispieces in the first Wessex edition of Hardy's novels, appearing from 1895, which gave James an attractive precedent. Photographs of scenes and buildings had also been used in two collected editions of the Brontës.)

James saw photography as an inferior art, more passive than others in



This 1906 photogravure of Portland Place, London by Alvin Langdon Coburn was used as the frontispiece to volume 2 of the *The Golden Bowl* in the New York edition of Henry James's works.

its relation to the world. Coburn's role was not, in the full sense, to create—which might have interfered with James's conceptions—but to locate and, at the right moment, to record. And by confining illustration to the frontispieces, superseding the quest for subjects, and making the final choice of plates, James ensured that visual adjuncts would disrupt his literary art as little as possible.

Dr Bogardus, however, sees photography as a powerful influence that had already transformed modern art and modern sensibility, including that of James. He treats these large issues on the level of rather easy generalities, where everything soon resembles everything else. E. H. Gombrich, Susan Sontag, and Walter Benjamin appear only in short, manoeuvrable quotations. The view, held by Dr

Bogardus, that photography had a direct major influence on the shaping of modernist art has been seriously challenged since this book took its first shape as a thesis in 1974. As for James, he is seen in his late phase as a photo-cubist writer; but the close readings of texts which should give meaning to such claims are not supplied. Whatever analogies might be traced between his art and Coburn's, each man valued the uniqueness of his own medium, and their collaboration depended on keeping distance rather than on breaking bounds.

Dr Bogardus's main method for relating texts and pictures is to trace symbolic references to the fiction in some of the frontispieces. Here he follows the approach, and sometimes the interpretations, of Charles Hig-

gins, whose rather more sensitive essay on the topic appeared in 1982. A new reading is offered of the plate to volume 24, where the "stunning black coach" photographed in Portland Place is linked with the coach to which Maggie (in *The Golden Bowl*) compares her family and matrimonial ties. The "coach" is in fact a hansom cab; but ingenuitly need never despair: its licence place, clearly visible, may suggest the marriage licence.

The book includes reproductions of all Coburn's frontispieces, and 28 other excellent and instructive photographs. The bibliography is impressive; the index is not.

Derek Roper

Derek Roper is senior lecturer in English at the University of Sheffield.

Of the first rank

Geoffrey Hill: Essays on his Work
edited by Peter Robinson
Open University Press, £18.00 and £5.95
ISBN 0 335 10588 2 and 10587 4

This volume of essays on Geoffrey Hill by various hands addresses itself both to the poet's individual collections and to various thematic aspects of his oeuvre as a whole.

Whatever the incidental shortcomings of the compilation, it confirms one's sense that Hill is a poet of the first rank. A consensus among the contributors appears to take *King Log* (1968) as the best of his collections and its central poem, "Funeral Music", as his classic. It is certainly a remarkable work; this sonnet sequence based on the Battle of Towton, fought on Palm Sunday 1461, "Among carriages the most delicate souls/Tup in their marriage-blood, gasping 'Jesus'" is intricately-turned rhetoric draws out some of the best commentary in the book: logodaealic from Henry Gliford ("Hill and the dictionary"), analytic from Gabriel Pearson ("King Log revisited") and interpretative from Jon Silkin ("War and the play"). These essays in themselves would be sufficient to justify the present enterprise.

The quality overall, however, is uneven. The essays had probably been especially commissioned by the editor, Peter Robinson. He was, therefore, presumably not aware of the content of his volume until the contributors had all been delivered. It is hard to see, otherwise, how he would have passed John Bayley's gossipy piece, "Geoffrey Hill and contemporary poetry", or "Tenebrae and atonement" where Christopher Ricks does not illuminate his text so much as dazzle his reader with bursts of paronomasia.

Nevertheless, a charge of unevenness implies that the quality goes up as well as down. Martin Dowrick's account of *Mercy* (1971) with the solitude, prolonged acquaintance, even though his rather prosaic ear seems to miss some of Hill's overtones. One is grateful, too, for Michael Edwards's learned account of the various poets from whom Hill has borrowed. Jeffrey Wainwright, who commands the best prose on display here, gives some useful background to Hill's recent work, *The Mystery of the Charity of Charles Péguy* (1983). Even so, he should have conceded more plainly that the shape of the poem remains elusive. The propensity of Geoffrey Hill is not towards narrative but towards the lyric and the sequence. His several perceptions of Péguy's life and work might have come across with sharper definition had they been expressed in related poems, serially.

Further, despite all this effort on behalf of Geoffrey Hill, his first collection, *For the Unfallen* (1959), still awaits the critique it deserves. In the compassionate, benighted, belting company out of trouble whenever they acted at the Rose were the Chamberlain's men in whom Shakespeare was a shareholder.

Henslowe's diary includes inventories of the plays performed and the daily box-office receipts, the surprisingly large variety of stage props owned by the company and the elaborate and expensive "costumes" which formed their main capital. It reveals the unrelenting demand for new plays and the loss of audience when the supply failed, which made the writing of plays by teams of authors, each doing what he was best at, the norm rather than the exception. Henslowe's diary gives the clearest insight which we have into the mechanics of the Elizabethan theatre world and what it was like to work there. It corrects the impression which we necessarily gain from reading only the relatively limited number of plays which have survived out of a much larger total. This book is valuable for anyone interested in the Elizabethan theatre and should be compulsory reading for all students of the period, from A level upwards.

Maurice Evans

Maurice Evans is emeritus professor of English in the University of Exeter.

Philip Hobsbaum

Philip Hobsbaum is reader in English literature at the University of Glasgow.

BOOKS

Avoiding hardship

Environmental Stress and Behavioural Adaptation
by John Davenport
Croom Helm, £14.95 and £6.95
ISBN 0 7099 0829 6 and 0854 7

"La fiabilité du milieu intérieur", wrote Claude Bernard, "est la condition de la vie libre". Growing from Bernard's *Leçons sur les Phénomènes de la Vie* (published posthumously in 1878), this idea—that the body can hold the internal environment constant despite often large-scale variations in the external one—has become a cornerstone of modern physiology. In the 1920s, Walter Cannon coined the term "homeostasis" and applied it particularly to physiological, regulatory mechanisms associated with controlling the physical and chemical properties of the body fluids. Homeostasis now has wider currency and in John Davenport's book it is extended to refer to "those behavioural responses which act as alternatives or supplements to physiological homeostatic mechanisms", what he calls "homeostatic behaviour".

One of the interesting paradoxes associated with homeostasis is that to hold some aspects of the internal milieu constant, despite environmental variation, others have to change. Physiological homeostatic mechanisms involve adjustments in various body functions, such as digestion, respiration and excretion, whereas homeostatic behaviour involves physical movements of the body and its parts. This distinction is sometimes blurred—for example, the ventilation of respiratory surfaces, by movements of body parts and sometimes the whole animal, might be considered as either physiological or behavioural—yet in general Davenport makes a good case for the need to study behavioural components in their own right. These, according to him, often boil down to escape reactions of one kind or another: withdrawal of a snail into its shell to avoid unpleasant conditions, shade-seeking by large tropical mammals in the hottest part of the day to avoid over-heating, and long-distance migration of Arctic and Antarctic birds to milder temperatures to avoid the thermal and nutritional hardships of the polar winters.

Responses such as these to stresses imposed by temperature, salinity, oxygen availability, desiccation and various pollutants are described in turn in the first five chapters. Behaviour, however, is Janus-like, for avoidance of adverse conditions can often be abstractly explained as the seeking of more congenial ones. And the suggestion by the author in his final chapter that homeostatic behaviour has evolved exclusively from sup-

posedly primitive, predator-avoidance reactions is not entirely convincing. Historically, homeostasis has always been linked with an organismic approach to biology—parts contributing to the "well-being" of the whole; the benefits of holding one process constant being paid for in terms of the costs of modifying others. Even Bernard once lapsed from his otherwise impeccable, mechanistic position to suggest that this might be achieved by a mysterious "invisible guide", so it is not surprising that homeostasis has often been tarred with a teleological brush. However, our understanding of evolutionary processes, genetic programming, feedback mechanisms and the like, have exploded this particular ghost from the "biological machine".

And sophisticated techniques, borrowed from economics, are beginning to allow us to define rigorously the optimum, cost-benefit trade-offs. The author whets our appetite for these in chapter one in which he describes a theoretical model concerned with the regulation of body temperature in lizards. But this is no aperitif, for the general approach is unashamedly descriptive, and it is not until the concluding chapter that we read again explicitly about the holistic approach.

Description for its own sake, however, will not do. Science is about

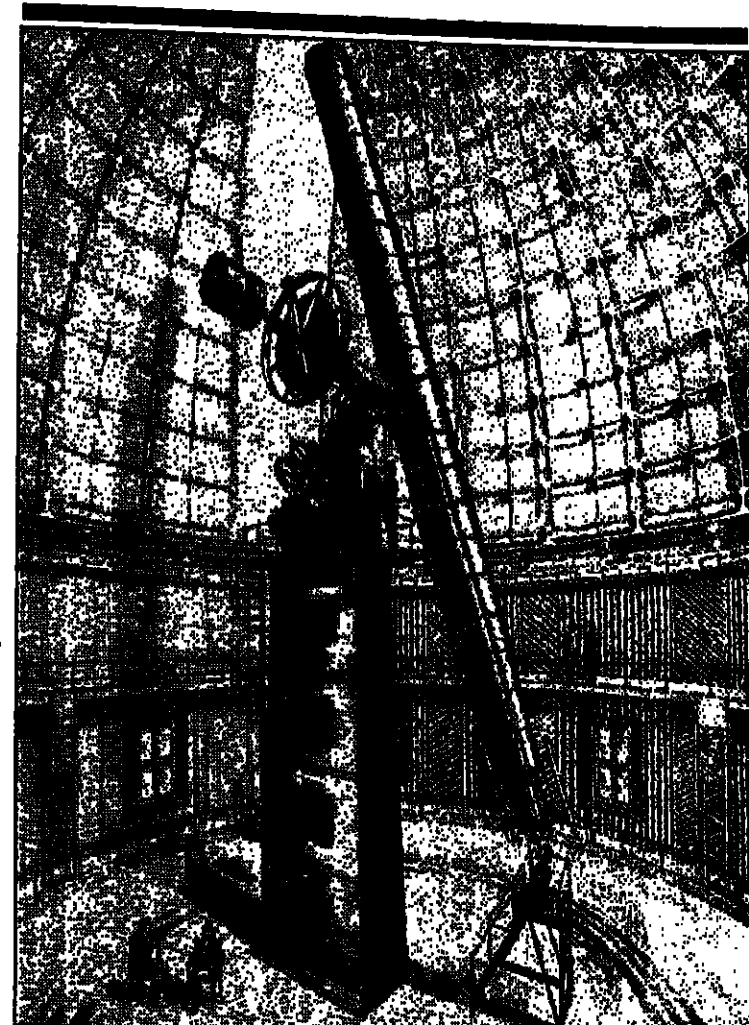
Common ancestors

Human Evolution: an Illustrated Introduction
by Roger Lewin
Blackwell Scientific, £6.80
ISBN 0 632 01187 4

Roger Lewin introduces his book with the provocative statement that we, as humans, are in many respects simply "big apes". Although that statement may strike an uncomfortable chord in the uninitiated reader, it can be substantiated by over a decade of work in biochemistry and palaeontology. The book is a short, readable, and well-illustrated introduction to the field of human evolution for the non-specialist currently available. In such a dynamic field, which changes with every new fossil discovered and with every new analytical technique applied to the fossil evidence, this fact alone is a strong recommendation for the book.

L. C. Aiello

L. C. Aiello is lecturer in biological anthropology at University College London.



The 36-inch refractor telescope at the Lick Observatory, University of California in 1888. From James E. Keeler: *pioneer American astrophysicist, and the early development of American astrophysics* by Donald E. Osterbrock (Cambridge University Press, £35.00).

explaining and understanding as well as describing—that is, interpreting observations in the light of theory and making predictions that can be tested against observations. Although the interpretation is there, it is not always made explicit and rigorous. Davenport has in this sense missed an opportunity, for the techniques are now available for building explanatory, theoretical models, and these have in fact been applied in areas of homeostatic behaviour other than those just concerned with thermoregulation. Elegant models and experimental analyses have been applied, for example, to an understanding of behavioural responses to feeding stresses and thirst, but these are not mentioned.

Because of such omissions and the bias towards examples from marine animals, I doubt whether this book is likely either to have general appeal, or, having identified an important and fascinating area for study, to do as much as it should to fire the enthusiasm of the advanced students for whom it is intended.

Peter Calow

Peter Calow is professor of zoology at the University of Sheffield.

Atomic structure

Atomic and Quantum Physics: an Introduction to the fundamentals of experiment and theory
by Hermann Haken and Hans C. Wolf
Springer, DM74.00
ISBN 3 540 13137 X

By the end of the nineteenth century, it was apparent that classical physics, based on Newton's mechanics, Maxwell's electromagnetism and the ideas of thermodynamics, was incapable of explaining a whole range of phenomena, including the photoelectric effect, line and band spectra, and the spectral distribution of radiation from black bodies.

In the first quarter of the new century, the way forward was shown to be based on the notion of quantization: that the energy (and other dynamical quantities) of a physical system could not always take arbitrary values, but only certain discrete values. For example, Max Planck explained the properties of black-body radiation and Einstein those of the photoelectric effect, by assuming electromagnetic radiation could only exist in discrete energy packets, or quanta, now called photons. A little later, Niels Bohr, following the discovery of the nucleus by Ernest Rutherford and co-workers, developed the familiar picture of atoms composed of electrons in orbit about a central nucleus and used a quantization rule to explain the allowed energy levels and line spectra of atomic hydrogen.

In these earlier developments (the "old quantum theory"), the assumptions were ad hoc and failed to explain the structure of atoms more complicated than hydrogen. All this was changed in 1925-26 when, independently, Erwin Schrödinger (following the ideas of Louis de Broglie) and Werner Heisenberg introduced two superficially different forms of a new consistent form of mechanics—quantum mechanics. The two forms were soon shown to be identical in content, and within a remarkably short space of time much of microscopic physics—the physics of atoms, molecules and solids—known at that time was explained in terms of the new theory.

Paul Dirac later showed how quantum theory and the theory of relativity could be harmonized; and he predicted the existence of the positron, a development ultimately leading to elementary particle physics. Modern quantum physics is concerned with the application of quantum mechanics to a whole range of phenomena: the structure and properties of atoms and molecules, of solids and liquids, of nuclei, of elementary particles, and most recently to some aspects of cosmology.

In their undergraduate textbook, based on lectures given at the University of Stuttgart, Professors Haken and Wolf describe the major discoveries leading to our present-day view of atomic structure and give an elementary account of non-relativistic quantum mechanics, including enough material to provide a theoretical foundation for atomic physics. Despite the reference to quantum physics in the title, the subject matter is in fact entirely confined to atomic physics, with the addition of a single chapter on chemical bonding.

The important applications of atomic physics to astrophysics, plasma research and quantum electronics have kept the subject very much alive, and the inclusion of some modern material on lasers and modern optical spectroscopy is an attractive feature of the book. Otherwise, the material is standard, including a treatment of the structure of one- and many-electron atoms, the periodic system, atoms in electric and magnetic fields, and spectra, including fine and hyperfine structure.

One particularly good feature is the balance between descriptions of the experimental evidence and the related theory—no doubt due to the fact that one of the authors is a theorist and one an experimentalist. The writing is clear and authoritative, the translation excellent, and the book attractively produced. However, the price (about £20) is rather high for British undergraduates. This would not be so serious if the book covered a wider range of subject matter, but the treatment of quantum mechanics, though adequate for the purpose in hand, is too brief for a full course in the subject. Equally, atomic physics represents only a fraction of the range of quantum physics required in the average undergraduate course in this country.

B. H. Bransden

B. H. Bransden is professor of theoretical physics at the University of Durham.

A paperback edition of A. W. F. Edwards's *Likelihood*, first published in 1972, has been issued by Cambridge University Press at £8.95.

A second paperback edition of J. P. Elliott and P. G. Dawber's two-volume *Symmetry in Physics* has been published by Macmillan at £15.00 each volume. Volume one covers *Principles and Simple Applications* and volume two *Further Applications*.

University of British Columbia Press
1 Gower Street
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A sense of theatre

Shakespeare and the Awareness of the Audience
by Ralph Berry
Macmillan, £22.50
ISBN 0 333 37422 3
Jonson and the Psychology of Public Theatre: to coin the spirit, spend the soul
by John Gordon Sweeney, III
Princeton University Press, £26.90
ISBN 0 691 06622 1
Documents of the Rose Playhouse
edited by Carol Chillington Rutter
Manchester University Press, £27.50
ISBN 0 7190 0962 6

Professor Berry's collection of eight essays on Shakespeare and one on Webster is a happy blend of the academic and the practical. He has some interesting ideas about how the Elizabethan stage, jutting out into the auditorium like a ship's prow, or a promontory, might have been exploited by the dramatists for this quality; but he is at his best in dealing with individual plays and suggesting how seemingly neutral passages of dialogue can take on unexpected dramatic significance when fleshed out in performance. For example, in his essay on *The Merchant of Venice* he draws attention to the sense of uneasiness and racial tension engendered in the play not only by the treatment of Shylock but in the casual exchanges of the "minor" characters throughout. Even the lyrical dialogue "On such a night" as this" between Lorenzo and Jessica has uncomfortable undertones.

There is also a challenging essay on *Twelfth Night* which suggests that the play is a festive comedy, with a difference. As the *Twelfth Night* festival itself was the final night of prolonged festivity by which time most people would have become a little weary of juncating, so, Berry argues, the play itself hints at, and even the desire to get back to normal life, is possible that it is reading into the

play a modern and more jaded response to festive release than that of Shakespeare's audience; but it must be agreed that Sir Toby insists on keeping the revels going long after other people want to go to bed, and there is a forced and calculated ruthlessness about his revelry which is far from festive. I think, however, that Berry falls into the old trap of sentimentalizing Malvolio when he interprets his cry from prison—"As I am a gentleman—as Malvolio's regeneration in the discovery of his real and nobler self. Malvolio is not a gentleman but a serving-man, and his final tirade against Olivia suggests that he has learned nothing by his experience. Occasionally Berry overemphasizes the sub-text at the expense of the surface. He finds, for example, in *The Comedy of Errors*, all manner of dark Freudian undertones about men shut out from their proper place by their "womenfolk"; and although a production designed to this end could bring out the quality in the play, it would destroy the essential comic texture. Berry thinks of Shakespeare very much in terms of production, and his essays would provide a stimulating set of production notes.

Professor Sweeney's study examines Ben Jonson's relationship with his audience in the public theatre, a new type of audience which paid for its pleasure and in the conditions of the Elizabethan theatre, was in a position to make its likes and dislikes very clearly known. The unusually elaborate inductions to plays such as *Barrabolan Fair*, for example, show that Jonson resented this audience pressure and took considerable pains to anticipate criticism and justify himself against it. He had a high humanist conception of the theatre, and feared that the unwillingness of the public audience to accept the profit which he proposed to mix with the pleasure of his plays would force him to descend to the level of a mere entertainer. But Jonson was too good a dramatist to despise entertainment, and indeed the temptation to delight seems interestingly to have contradicted his moral and satiric purposes. The obvious pleasure which he took in creating successful rogues suggests that he was not entirely on the side of the

angels, and that he enjoyed the guiling of fools at least as much as their reform.

Sweeney argues that Jonson's plays are the product of very conflicting impulses, the conflict between a respect for the moral norm and a natural rebellion against it, between the formality to the establishment expressed in the court masques and the amorality of the mature plays. In *Volpone* knavery is elevated almost to the level of magnificence, and there is little discernible moral judgment in *Salmoneus*. *The Alchemist* or *Barrabolan Fair*, the latter so similar in form to an orthodox holiday play such as *The Shoemaker's Holiday* but so different from it in its lack of moral certitude. The great comedies pretend to a stronger moral position than they actually hold, and Jonson keeps his self-respect as a serious moral artist by showing his contempt for those whom he entertains: he sets up as the targets of his satire the Dappers and Druggers who formed his audience.

Sweeney is right in suggesting that Jonson's mixture of profit and delight is in fact a very ambiguous one. While I would disagree with him in his attempt to impose a Freudian explanation of these contradictions and rebellions in Jonson, and to trace them back to his mother's remarriage and his stepfather, the bricklayer. For Sweeney the plays are full of conflicts between father-figures, metaphorical sons and unnatural mothers; and in the last resort, even Jonson's grappling with his audience is an oedipal one, although it is not always clear which is the parent and which the child. One cannot prove or disprove this kind of interpretation, but for me it is not supported by the impression which the great comedies produce. Rather than a sense of inner struggle they suggest an assured and effortless control of medium and character. If Jonson had any ultimate moral belief, it was surely in the ability and responsibility of art to impose order and shape upon the chaos of human life.

Documents of the Rose Playhouse is the second volume to be produced in the new series, *The Revels Plays* Companion Library. It brings together in accessible form an invaluable collection of documents, consisting of letters

from the Privy Council or the City or actors on tour in time of plague, and more important, of generous extracts from the diary of Philip Henslowe who built the Rose in 1587 and kept detailed accounts of its finances until it succumbed in face of competition from newer theatres in 1604. In her most useful preface, Carol Rutter refutes the traditional idea of Henslowe as the traditional idea of Henslowe as the new type of grasping capitalist who exploited the theatre and controlled his actors by keeping them permanently in his debt. Like everyone else in the new theatre business, he was in it for the money; but he was the landlord of the building not the manager of the company who played there. He took a reasonable percentage of the day's takings for his rent, and acted as the compassionate "banker" beiling the company out of trouble whenever they acted at the Rose were the Chamberlain's men in whom Shakespeare was a shareholder.

Henslowe's diary includes inventories of the plays performed and the daily box-office receipts, the surprisingly large variety of stage props owned by the company and the elaborate and expensive "costumes" which formed their main capital. It reveals the unrelenting demand for new plays and the loss of audience when the supply failed, which made the writing of plays by teams of authors, each doing what he was best at, the norm rather than the exception. Henslowe's diary gives the clearest insight which we have into the mechanics of the Elizabethan theatre world and what it was like to work there. It corrects the impression which we necessarily gain from reading only the relatively limited number of plays which have survived out of a much larger total. This book is valuable for anyone interested in the Elizabethan theatre and should be compulsory reading for all students of the period, from A level upwards.

Maurice Evans

Maurice Evans is emeritus professor of English in the University of Exeter.

Philip Hobsbaum

Philip Hobsbaum is reader in English literature at the University of Glasgow.

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LECTURER II IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (2 vacancies)

Applications are invited for the above two vacancies, commencing duties September 1985. Candidates should have at least an MBA or a master degree in a business related discipline. Teaching experience is essential, and preference will be given to candidates whose background demonstrates some international involvement in education or commerce. Duties other than teaching will include curriculum developments and academic advising of students from 70 nations, under the supervision of the Divisional Chairman and Academic Dean.

Salary will be determined by qualifications and experience, and will fall within the Burnham F.E. range for Lecturer II, currently £7,548-£12,099 but due for review.

Letters of application, a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to:

Dr Robert E. Kuehn,
Academic Dean,
Richmond College,
Queens Road,
Richmond, Surrey TW10 6JP

(020170)

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

HOME BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Home Bursar, with general responsibility for the domestic administration of the College, to take up his duties in January 1986. The post carries with it eligibility for an Official Fellowship.

Applications should be addressed to the Principal (from whom further particulars may be obtained) before 1 May

(70099)

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS The Office of The Bursar

The Deputy Bursar

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Bursar which will become vacant on 30 September 1985. Applicants will be professionally qualified and able to offer evidence of competent management skills at a senior level within a friendly-based area of administration. Previous experience of university finance in particular, whilst desirable, is not essential. The salary will be within the Administrative Grade IV range, minimum £16,070 per annum (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference 117/64. Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 30 April 1985. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees preferably in the United Kingdom.



The American International
College of London

LECTURER II IN ART HISTORY

Richmond College seeks a well-qualified and experienced lecturer in Art History who will also be expected to perform some administrative duties. Candidates should have good teaching abilities and be experienced in both the UK and US educational systems. Preference will be given to candidates who possess, or are registered for, a PhD degree.

The successful candidate will be expected to make a major contribution to the teaching within the BA (Art History) major at the College as well as act as general co-ordinator of the art history program as a whole. A broad range of expertise within the subject is required with particular emphasis on Classical, Renaissance and Baroque Art in Europe and in Modern Art. Duties will include curriculum development and academic advising of students from over 70 nations, under the supervision of the Divisional Chairman and the Academic Dean.

Salary will be determined by qualifications and experience, but will fall within the Burnham Scale range for Lecturer II (£7,548-£12,099).

Further information about the College and the Division of Fine Arts together with a detailed job description can be obtained from the Academic Dean's office. Letters of applications, the names of two referees and full curriculum vitae should be submitted to: Dr Robert E. Kuehn, Academic Dean, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6JP

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The American International
College of London

LECTURER II IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

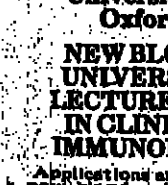
Richmond College seeks an individual with proven success in the teaching of introductory and intermediate levels of financial accounting, managerial accounting and financial management. These courses are all taught from American texts in accordance with FASB and SEC principles. The lecturer will be a one-year, non-renewable appointment specifically designed to provide an opportunity for an established lecturer on sabbatical or in transition to participate in our unique international institution.

The College's rapid growth and the popularity of the Business major has made this full-time post available. While professional qualifications and proven teaching skills will be the main selection criteria, interest in curriculum development will be welcomed. Salary is competitive and will be determined by qualifications and experience.

Richmond College is a small, coeducational, private liberal arts college, accredited by the Middle States Association. The student body is comprised of students from over seventy nations.

Letters of application, curriculum vitae, and names of three referees should be sent to: Dr Robert E. Kuehn, Academic Dean, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6JP Closing date: 10 May 1985.

(020170)



The American International
College of London

LECTURER II IN CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY

Applications are invited for a new blood university Lectureship in Clinical Immunology, commencing on 1 October 1985. The post is open to medically qualified, candidates. This post may be held in conjunction with a fellowship in the School of Medicine.

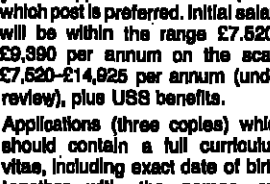
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference 117/64. Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 30 April 1985. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees preferably in the United Kingdom.

LECTURERS IN LAW

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Law in the School of Law, tenable from September or October 1985. One lectureship will be an established post and the other will be for a fixed term of three years. Applicants should specify which post is preferred. Initial salary will be within the range £7,520-£9,390 per annum on the scale £7,520-£14,925 per annum (under review), plus USS benefits.

Applications (three copies) which should contain a full curriculum vitae, including exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TU (telephone 0693 56161 ext 2129) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 30 April 1985. No forms of application are issued.

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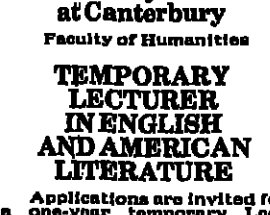


University of East Anglia
Norwich

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University of Kent
Canterbury

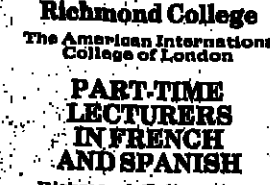
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Applications are invited for a one-year temporary Lectureship in English and American Literature, commencing in September 1985. The post is open to candidates with a PhD degree in English or American Literature. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of English and American Literature.

Salary will be determined by qualifications and experience, and will fall within the Burnham Scale range for Lecturer II (£7,548-£12,099).

Further information about the College and the Division of Fine Arts together with a detailed job description can be obtained from the Academic Dean's office. Letters of applications, the names of two referees and full curriculum vitae should be submitted to: Dr Robert E. Kuehn, Academic Dean, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6JP

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University of Kent
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Richmond College is seeking a well-qualified part-time lecturer to teach French and Spanish at beginning and intermediate levels. Enthusiasm and commitment to a modern, communicative approach is essential.

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A letter of application and a CV, together with names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees, should be sent to: Dr Robert E. Kuehn, Academic Dean, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6JP. Closing date: 10 May 1985.

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Polytechnics continued

SENIOR LECTURER 'A' RESEARCH £12,777-£16,104 (PL Equivalent)

Applications are invited from graduates with research experience in life sciences, behavioural sciences, physical sciences or a related discipline.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary and Treasurer at the address below. Closing date for receipt of applications is 1 May 1985.

(72604)

**THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE
GLASGOW**
1 Park Drive, Glasgow, G3 8LP.
Tel: 041-334 8141.
A Scottish Central Institution.

Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic

SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Ref. A9/85

Salary: Burnham F.E.1. ST.
£11,750 - £13,125 (bar)
£14,061 p.a.

The School of Economics wishes to appoint a Senior Lecturer to support its activities in 3 areas: links with industry, commerce and the professions leading to course provision, research and consultancy B.T.E.C. courses, Business Economics within the B.A. (Hons) Economics degree.

In addition to sound educational qualification in Economics, it is hoped that candidates will have relevant experience of one or more of these fields; a willingness to develop interests in the other fields; and a commitment to research.

The appointment is tenable from 1.9.85.

For further details and application form please call our office on telephone 0191 275 1234 or write to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Tyne Ness SE1, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8SE to whom completed forms should be returned by 1.5.85.

Fellowships

University of Durham

Research Foundation

ADDISON WHEELER FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for an Addison Wheeler Fellowship from 1 October 1985. The Fellowship will be for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended for a further two years.

The Fellowships are established to encourage efforts for increased knowledge of Man and his physical make-up so as to enable him to make better use of his life here on earth. It is assumed that candidates will be working in the Life Sciences, but candidates in other fields who feel that their research meets the aims of the Addison Wheeler Fellowships are encouraged to apply.

Candidates must be under 25 years of age at the time of taking up the Fellowship.

The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Research Salary Scale, presently £7,550 - £19,150 per annum, together with the normal pension arrangements.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham DH1 1TA. The closing date for applications is Friday, 3 May 1985.

312

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

West Sussex Institute of Higher Education (Incorporating Bishop Otter College, Chichester, and Bognor Regis College)

Applications are invited from qualified graduates to teach with recent experience for the following posts:

1. ENGLISH STUDIES

(for this post ability to teach both A-Level and B.A. courses will be a requirement)

2. TEACHING STUDIES/ SCIENCE EDUCATION

The appointments will be for 3 years temporary, the first instance with effect from 1 September 1985.

Successful candidates will be offered a salary in the range £12,777 - £16,104 (PL equivalent) depending on experience.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Higher Education, The College of Education, The Domesday Building, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 1AB.

Closing date for applications: 1 May 1985.

West Sussex University of Higher Education (Incorporating Bishop Otter College, Chichester, and Bognor Regis College)

Applications are invited from graduates with recent experience in schools for posts in:

HUMAN MOVEMENT STUDIES

The following fields of expertise are required:

Biomechanics, exercise physiology, sociology, statistics, kinesiology, health, motor, swimming and tennis.

The posts are at the U.K. A.1. level, with a salary in the range £12,777 - £16,104 (PL equivalent) depending on experience.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Higher Education, The College of Education, The Domesday Building, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 1AB.

Closing date for applications: 1 May 1985.

DERRYS COLLEGE
OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of
**Temporary Lecturer
Grade II/
Senior Lecturer
in
Educational
Computing**

The post is a temporary appointment of one year duration from 1st September 1985 to 31st August 1986.

The successful applicant will be required to contribute to the teaching of Educational Computing and its use in the cognitive development of school children.

Salary Scales
Lecturer Grade II - £7,548-
£12,099
Senior Lecturer £11,175-
£13,128

Application forms and further particulars from the Staffing Officer, Derrys College of Higher Education, Kedleston Road, Derby DE3 1GB to whom completed forms should be returned by Friday, 19th April 1985.

(72605)

Colleges of Art

Royal College of Art

The Royal College of Art wishes to appoint a

FULL-TIME TUTOR IN GLASS

within the
**Department
of Ceramics
and Glass**

Candidates should be artist craftsmen, designers or fine artists of distinction with experience of teaching at MA or BA Hons level.

Salary according to age, qualifications, and experience will be within the University Lecturer Scale, currently £8,755-£16,185 p.a. including London Allowance.

Application forms and further details are available from: The Registrar (5577), Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2BU or telephone 01-584 5090 ext 311.

Closing date for applications: 15 April 1985.

313

Research and Studentships continued

University of Liverpool

Department of Pure Mathematics

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Senior Research Assistant to work with Dr. Peter Scott on the geometry of 3-manifolds. Some should possess a Ph.D. in mathematics or expect to receive such an award in the near future. This post is SERC funded and tenable for up to two years, starting on the 1st October 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Initial salary within the range £7,550 - £8,920 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30 April 1985, by The Registrar, The University of Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Quote Ref: RV/218/TR25 (64235) HT1

University College Cardiff

Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for two Research Assistants in the Solar Energy Unit involving (a) development of the SERC Solar Simulator and (b) improvement of procedures for modelling and monitoring thermal systems.

Candidates should have a good honours degree in engineering, applied physics, or for post (b) applied mathematics.

Appointments will be for two years, with starting salaries within the range £5,600 - £8,920 per annum. Duties commence as soon as possible.

Applications, (3 copies giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Recruitment Officer, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 15 April 1985. Ref: 825. (54241) HT1

Colleges of Further Education



EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Hampshire Consortium for Art, Design and Architecture

Applicants are invited for two important posts within Colleges associated with the Consortium.

1. Vice-Principal of Winchester School of Art (Group 4)

within scale £15,986 - £16,944.
Ref: FE/WRSA

2. Dean of Art and Design, Southampton Institute of Higher Education (salary scale Head of Department 4 plus faculty allowance).

Ref: FE/TY/SIHE

Application forms and full particulars, which must be returned by Friday, 3rd May 1985, may be obtained from The County Education Officer, The Castle, Winchester, Hants SO23 8UG, quoting the reference which is applicable to the appropriate post. (Please enclose a foolscap A4.) (13116)

Awards

RALPH LEWIS AWARD 1986

University of Sussex staff and students, past and present, and Friends of the University Library can apply for this award, which comprises a contribution to the publications costs of a chosen work or works. Details: Librarian, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QL (7801)

Adult Education

Workers' Educational Association London District

TUTOR/ ORGANISER (JOB SHARING)

Applications are invited for a half-time post in SE Essex to share with the present Tutor/Organiser. Duties include teaching, working with WEA branches and developing new work.

Degree in a subject appropriate to adult education is essential.

Salary Scale (under review): 50% of the Tutor/Organiser's salary plus 25% of the appropriate level of London Allowance.

Present Scale: £6,183 X 13 to £11,000.

Placement on the scale according to age and experience.

Application forms (8A2) can be obtained from the Secretary, WEA London District, 100, Victoria Road, London SE1 1JL (64235) HT1

REMINDER

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Overseas

SEARCH RE-OPENED

McGill University Dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies



Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies of McGill University. The appointment, tenable from September 1, 1985 or a later date to be mutually agreed upon, is normally for a five-year term and may be renewed.

The Dean of Religious Studies is responsible to the Vice-Principal (Academic) for the supervision and administration of the academic programs, budgets, and all activities of the Faculty. Candidates should have appropriate scholarly and administrative experience; a working knowledge of French is desirable.

The Faculty of Religious Studies, including the Institute of Islamic Studies has 19 full-time and 11 part-time faculty members and teaches approximately 120 (full-time equivalent) undergraduate and approximately 80 (full-time equivalent) graduate students. Programs are offered leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Theology, Master of Sacred Theology, and Doctor of Philosophy. In addition, students enrolled in the Faculty of Arts may follow programs in Religious Studies leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Three colleges are affiliated with the Faculty: Montreal Diocesan Theological College of the Anglican Church of Canada; Presbyterian College; United Theological College of the United Church of Canada. These enrol their candidates for ordination in the McGill Bachelor of Theology program followed by one year of professional training jointly provided by the three colleges and culminating in the Master of Divinity degree. The Institute of Islamic Studies, which is a graduate institute within the Faculty, is concerned with the study of the Islamic tradition. Both the Religious Studies and the Islamic Studies sectors of the Faculty have extensive library holdings.

Nominations and applications will be most useful if accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, and should be submitted, preferably by June 1, 1985, to:

David L. Johnston
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2T5

(70097)

The Times Higher Education Supplement

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- 4 Environmental Sciences (II)
- 11 History (II)
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- 8 Economics (II)
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Sept

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Jun

Nov

- 28 } Information Technology
- 1 }

These features will examine the impact of information technology on higher education. Articles will describe and evaluate the applications of computing, microelectronics and telecommunications in the areas of teaching, administration and research.

July

- 5 Industry and Higher Education



The University
of
British Columbia

Invites Applications and Nominations For

PRESIDENT

The University of British Columbia is a publicly supported comprehensive institution comprising twelve faculties, nine schools, and twelve centres and institutes. The University is one of the leading Canadian graduate and research institutions; it has affiliations with six teaching hospitals, one of which is located on the campus. The total credit course enrolment in 1984-85 is 24,000. Total expenditures in 1983-84 were \$344 million; including \$213 million operating, and \$54 million sponsored research. UBC has an endowment fund principal of \$75 million.

The President has general supervision over and is responsible for direction of operation of the University, including its academic work and business affairs, and has such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the Board of Governors.

The salary and terms of appointment of the President are negotiable.

Written applications or nominations for this position, accompanied by a resume of qualifications, will be received until a selection is made and should be sent as soon as possible to:

Mr. W. Robert Wyman, Chairman, Advisory Committee for the Selection of Presidential Candidates, The University of British Columbia, Room 108, 6020 Memorial Road, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6T 2B3.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

(70098)